Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

...after MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1859, Passenger Trains will run from Chicago as follows:
...M., (Sundays excepted) for Burlington and Quincy.
...M., (Sundays excepted) for Aurora.
...TUT. POWERS, General Ticket Agent.
C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

...and after Monday, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, ...ins will run as follows:

...AINS WESTWARD. ...TRAINS EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN. ... Chicago..... 8:00 am. ... Cicero..... 8:30 am. ... at Cedar Rap'ds..... 5:30 pm.
MAIL TRAIN. Leave Cedar Rapids..8:15 am. Arrive at Clinton..... 2:10 pm. Arrive at Chicago..... 8:45 pm.
NIGHT TRAIN. ... Chicago..... 8:00 pm. ... Cicero..... 8:30 pm. ... at Cedar Rap'ds..... 5:30 pm.
NIGHT TRAIN. Leave Cedar Rapids.10:30 pm. Arrive at Clinton..... 6:00 pm. Arrive at Chicago..... 6:35 am.

...connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the ...

...ge Will wait with Stages for Davenport and Muscatine.
...ad, Rock Island, Moline, Davenport and Grove Stages for Tipton; at Lisbon with Stages for ...

...—At Cedar Rapids with Stages for Marion, Vinton, ...Prairie Falls, Waverly, Cedarville, Bloomfield, St. ...ohn Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City. Toledo, Ma...on, Belle Plaine, Grinnell, Homer, Jefferson, Marion, ...Rowley, Dunnleiner and Cross Plains.
...Connect with Packets on Cedar River for Vinton and ...

...ortest, cheapest and most expeditious route be...Chicago and Central Iowa. It being only 156 miles ...Chicago to the Missouri River, and 40 miles directly ...the interior of Iowa.

...Cars for Sale at the Wall-Street Depot, Chicago, Ill.
...An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive ...ages for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed ...the first train of cars.

...M. SMITH, Esq. and Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

...and after Sunday, June 19th, 1859, trains will leave ...Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, ...Springfield, Jacksonville, Naples, Meredosia, Jacksonville, Vandalia, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, ...Quincy, Rockford, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, ...thern:

...Day Express at 11:00 a. m., (Saturdays excepted), arriving ...St. Louis at 6:50 a.m.; Cairo at 5.30 a.m.; Memphis at ...

...Night Express at 11:00 p.m., (Saturdays excepted), arriv...ing at Kankakee at 10:20 p.m. On Saturdays a Passen...ger Car will be run on this train to URBANA.

...Mail Train starts in Chicago at 9:15 a.m. and 9:35 p.m.

...Express Shopping Cars are run on all Night Trains, ...between Chicago and St. Louis, No. 2d Canal and 3d St...

...THROUGH TICKETS for sale at the Company's Office, ...at the Great Central Depot, also at the office of the Pitts...burgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, foot of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Central Railroad Office, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and at all Railroad Offices North and ...

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at	8:30 a.m.	Leave Woodlawn at 7:30 a.m.
"	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
"	12:00 m.	12:00 m.
"	2:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
"	4:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.

Fare 10 cents each way.

...Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, good for three ...months, can be obtained by application at the office of the ...General Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot.

...A. HATCH, Superintendent.
W. B. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. jel6-y

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

...On and after Monday, July 4th, 1859, trains will leave Chi...cago as follows, (Sundays excepted):

...At 8:30 a. m., Aurora Express; and at 5:30 p. m. and from ...Canton 9:15 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., for Galena, Dunleith, Janes...ville, Freeport, Rockford, Elgin and Aurora.

...At 9:00 p. m., for Elgin, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, &c.; 4:00 p. m. ...At 9:00 p. m., for Geneva, McHenry and Woodstock.

...No change of cars between Chicago and Dunleith.

...Passengers dine on night trains.

...The Pullman Palace Cars are run on all Night Trains.

...H. PORTER, General Passenger Agent.
jy1-tf E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

...For Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

...On and after Tuesday, August 2d, trair will leave Chicago as follows:

Day Express, 8.45 A.M.,
Even'g " 8.10 P.M.

...Trains through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of cars.

...GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Building Materials, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in

Gang-Sawed Saginaw Lumber, ALSO—

LATHS, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, AND DRESSED LUMBER.

Office and Yards—South Clark Street, ADJOINING RAILROAD BRIDGE.

...Occupying the large yards South of and adjoining the ...ds of the Illinois Central; Michigan Central; Michigan ...Indiana and Galena; Rock Island, and ...Lake Side, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads. ...ties are unsurpassed by any dealers in the ...ity for all orders placed with us.

...Country by Canal or on Railroad

Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,

WHERE THIRTY CARS MAY BE LOADED AT THE SAME TIME, ...ording to the Purchaser will Lose by Breakage and Expense ...Cartage.

HENRY HOWLAND, HENRY DUTY.

jy25-d&tf-3m

SUMMIT GRAVEL.

...Undersigned, having established a Yard at the corner ...Polk and South streets, for storing Gravel from the cele...brated Summit Bank, which is pronounced by the best ...ment contractors with any quantity which may be desired, ...from upon the cars.

...This Gravel has been extensively used in paving and grav...elling streets in Chicago, and is delivered and put in bed or ...at very super or quality.

...Persons who desire to obtain Gravel from the undersigned ...will please call at the

OFFICE OF JOBBIT AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

...Where orders may be given upon the above, and no yard above ...named. jel6-2m-3218 GEO. BARNET & CO.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET.

PRESERVE JARS, FRUIT CANS JELLY TUMBLERS! —AT— *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,* —AT— BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET.

jy11-3y

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!

...Having located myself in this city for the purpose of ...Groceries, and Produce Business, am prepared to ...ll kinds of Butter by the pound or package, and Retailers ...Boarding Houses, in any part of the city, can be supplied ...DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH and SWEET. Supplies re...ceived daily from the Dairy of Michael Sweet, ...Ohio. For Good Butter call at 119 S. Clark st., (up stairs.)

jy19-1m W. W. SWIFT.

TO CITY & COUNTRY TRADE.

...Parties wanting something in the

FLOUR AND MEAL LINE

...will do well to send orders to Lake Street Mills. On goods ...delivered in the city we will be the lowest and will guarantee ...Please address STEVENS, NORRIS & Co., 141 and 143 ...West Lake street, Chicago.

jy19-1m

100 BXS. STAR CANDLES, 30 boxes Stearine Candles, for sale by ...30 boxes Pressed Tallow Candles, for sale by ...WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, landing this morning, and for sale by ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE, just receiving and for sale low, ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 CASES BEST NO. 1 NUTMEGS for sale by ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TIERCES RICE, ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. SYRUP, assorted qualities, for sale very low by ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BU. DRIED APPLES, 200 bu. Dried Peaches—New York State ...For sale by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO., ...45 South Water street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, ...by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO., ...Wholesale Grocers, 45 So. Water st.

200 BBLS. REFINED AND CLARIFIED SUGARS from New York and ...Lehigh Refineries, for sale by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,

10 BRLS. DRIED RASPBERRIES, just received and for sale by ...J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

300 BXS. PRIME LEMONS IN good order, just received and for sale by ...J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

5000 LBS. TURKISH PRUNES in Bulk, just received and for sale by ...J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

50 BBLS. DRIED APPLES, just received and for sale low by ...J. W. DOANE & CO.

500 BXS. PRIME ORANGES, in good order, just received and for sale by ...J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

20 BBLS. DRIED BLACKberries, just received and for sale by ...J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

500 BXS. GLASS—Assorted Size, for sale CHEAP. ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

200 BALES GRAIN BAGS, A few rats article, and cheap. ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, receiving and for sale by ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

100 BBLS. N. Y. REFINED SUGARS. ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

100 BBLS. N. O. AND S. H. MOLASSES. ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

100 BBLS. N. Y. SYRUPS, ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

3000 KEGS NAILS—Assorted, ...PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, ...16 South Water street.

1000 BOXES STAR CANdles, for sale by ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA, ...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

SWEET POTATOES, direct from Tennessee, just received by ...J. SNOW, 76 Dearborn street.

NEW POTATOES.—1000 Bushels from Missouri, ...J. SNOW, No. 76 Dearborn street.

The Press and Tribune.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE. PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLTON H. ROY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Press & Tribune. CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BANKS.

It will be seen that the Bankers of Wisconsin, at their late Convention, discussed the propriety of establishing at some central point a Mutual Redemption Bank, and that they hold out the promise to plundered industry that such an institution will speedily go into operation. We congratulate them upon such a manifestation of their wisdom, though it has been a long time in making its way to the public. We trust that the Bankers of Illinois will not be slow to follow their example. They must do so, or be content to see the mills in which they grind out their irredeemable notes shut up by the Auditor, to be opened no more. We violate no confidence when we say that the organization which will compel them to fairer and more generous dealing is nearly perfected, and that their only safety is in giving the people of the State some well-founded assurance that they are willing to reform their present vicious and disgraceful system. Will they be wise in time?

The Wise Letter Again—Second Article in the Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of August 10th, contains another article on this topic, four columns long. We extract a passage:

And now, Messrs. Assassins and Conspirators, what have ye done? *Imprimis*—all Mr. Buchanan's aspirations for re-nomination are knocked into a cocked hat. Second—Squatter Sovereignty has received the severest blow it has yet encountered, to which cannot be mistaken in its import, has been elicited, to proclaim that Senator Douglas cannot be nominated, or if nominated, cannot be elected.

"Per contra: The assassin's dagger has only glanced from the corslet of truth which shields the breath of an honest man in a breath he has brought to his feet the traitors who sought his ruin.

"New York swindlers have been taught how much power reats in the unaided truth and pluck of a single Virginia statesman. Poor tricksters, fools that dared to dream the lion could not brook the insults by toils they have learned to set for foxes and hyenas! Will they carry a packed delegation from New York to Charleston now? Suppose they do; suppose they can, in spite of popular indignation: can their packed creation withstand the moral influence of Virginia chivalry presenting the pride of fair election and voluntary unity?"

A Mutual Redemption Bank in Wisconsin.

[From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, 11th.]

The Convention of Country Bankers of this State, is still in session, or was at one o'clock this afternoon, in one of the parlors of the Newhall House. There was about thirty gentlemen present this forenoon, and quite a protracted discussion was carried on upon a resolution offered by Mr. Dennis, the tendency of which was that there should be a discrimination made between wild-cat banks, and the regular legitimate banks. He intended his resolution, he said, to apply more to banks to be established hereafter, than to those already established.

One gentleman thought that the true question before them was not that of discriminating between legitimate and wild-cat banks, but how to get rid of the Illinois currency that is driving our own to the wall. He thought the only way was to settle it altogether, even as we had done with Minnesota currency, and that unless we did so, it would eventually render our currency perfectly worthless.

Mr. Hall, of Aurora, Ill., thought it was perfectly useless for us to attempt to throw out the Illinois currency. For he said if the banks here threw it out, it would continue to circulate on our railroads, in our stores, and at our hotels.

Some of our city bankers were present, and they seemed to favor the idea of throwing out Illinois currency entirely, or placing a heavy discount upon it. They were in favor of the redemption principle, no matter whether here or at Madison, only they wanted that there should be a regularity and permanency about it.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 12th.]

The Convention of Country Bankers adjourned yesterday at 1 o'clock, after a very full discussion of the plan proposed for the establishment of a Mutual Redemption Bank, agreeing to have the subject taken up for final action at the meeting of the Banker's Association which is to be held in this city on the 20th of next month. In the meantime, the details of the plan for a genee l redemption system, are to be printed in pamphlet form and sent to each banker in the State, so that all may have an opportunity to examine into the subject thoroughly before the next meeting. Until then, the present system of redeeming their currency at the counters of their correspondents here will continue. The project of a Mutual Redemption Bank, which we hope and are very sanguine will be carried into effect, appears to have been inaugurated at an informal meeting of a dozen or so Bankers held at Madison a week ago, and as that is the nucleus of the movement, some idea of the plan proposed may be inferred from the conclusions at which they arrived, to wit:

First, That the increased amount of circulation now issued, demands the establishment of a general redemption system, one which will operate uniformly, and be beneficial alike to bankers, to the community and depositors.

Second, That redemption should all be made through one office, for an agent having no conflicting interests, and at as cheap a rate as the business will permit, and that the organization should be formed for the mutual benefit of all, the expenses should be defrayed pro rata upon such basis.

Third, That while the entire West and Northwest furnish, and shall be benefited, the system founded upon a strict equity basis, the Banks of this State cannot adopt such for their general organization; but as high and irregular rates of exchange are oppressive to the business community, currency must be made current at corresponding rates with Banks of the neighboring States.

Fourth, That in placing the rate of exchange for our currency (rates superseded by a poorer) improves in credit, and contains a wider field for circulation.

Fifth, That in placing the rate of redemption (as practicable) affords the business community no relief, is injurious to the business of the State, and that the Banks of this State shall not buy or exchange to the resources of the State, and as much as to let no exchange of currency for currency at the par of but *very few*, and at the expense of a large majority of banks.

Sixth, That the most practical mode of redemption suited to the present condition of affairs, is that of permanently organizing a Bank of Mutual Redemption, through which the associated banks can, by contributing of capital in accordance and interest, protect themselves, and furnish exchange to the bill-holding public, regardless of the fluctuations incident to any banking interest.

Seventh, That we submit the details of our plan of organization to a convention of bankers of the State at the earliest practicable period, and that the secretary be instructed to make it lasting details and decided action thereon.

Mr. N. B. Van Slyke, of the Waupaca County Bank, presented the details of the plan agreed upon at the Madison meeting, which were in the shape of a constitution and bylaws for the proposed organization. There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of some uniform system of redemption. The present one was unsatisfactory both to the country and city bankers, and the latter expressed their willingness to accede to any good plan for redemption that might be adopted.

If the plan offered is carried out, the capital of the Mutual Redemption Bank will be made up of deposits from all the banks in the State, such deposits to be *pro rata* according to the circulation of each bank, and managed by a Board of Directors to be elected by the stockholders. In the course of the debate the location of the bank was discussed. Some spoke of Madison as an expedient point, but the majority seemed to think it should be located at Milwaukee, the commercial center of the State.

Illinois Central Railroad.

The following is the official return of the business of the Illinois Central Company for the month of July:

Acres Construction Lands sold	1,304 27	$16,114 41
Acres interest Fund Lands sold	80 00	1,325 60
Acres Free Lands sold	40 00	1,560 00
Total sales during the month	1,466 27	$19,048 81
To which add town lot sales		1,503 40
Total of all		$20,467 21
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1859	19,316 64	$18,966 81
Acres sold previously	1,370,350 33	15,607,169 95
Total	1,389,351 97	$15,910,216 84
Construction bonds cancelled in July, 1859	$35,000 00	
Construction bonds cancelled previously	1,110,500 00	1,145,500 00
Free Land Bonds cancelled in July, 1859	4,000 00	
Free Land Bonds cancelled previously	145,000 00	149,000 00
Total bonds cancelled up to July, 1859		$1,297,000 00
Cash receipts, July 1859		$42,715 25
Cash receipts since January 1859		1,000,000 00
Total cash and bonds received to July 31st, 1859		$2,339,715 25
Receipts from Passengers		$64,162 41
do Freight		1,000,000 00
do Mails		6,300 55
do Rent of Road		1,253 28
do Other sources		3,833 97
Total receipts in month of July, 1859		$138,467 64
Total receipts in month of July, 1858		154,564 51
Total receipts since January 1, 1859		$1,000,000 18
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1858		1,000,352 61

New York News.

NEW YORK, August 11.

Wood's organ is severe on the Albany Regency, and Cassiday in particular, for divulging Wise's letter, and predicts terrible results to the party in consequence. It apprehends it will go far to prevent a union of the New York Democracy.

The *Herald* has a furious article against the Albany Regency. It charges them with colluding with Seward and Weed, and hopes Wise will give them such a broadside as to drive honest democrats away from it.

Steamer Sunk.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—The steamer Kate Howard, with a valuable cargo and 150 passengers, sank in the Missouri river below Jefferson City yesterday evening. The boat and cargo are almost a total loss. No lives lost.

Burning of a Steam Tug.

ALTONBURGH, C. W., Aug. 12.—The steamtug Old Bolton of Detroit was burnt this morning. The engineer and wheelman was severely injured.

Arrival of the Arabia at New York.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The Arabia's mails arrived this evening. The steamships Fulton and Glasgow reached this port to-day. I send you some interesting details from the papers received.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ITALY.

The *Times* closes a long article, under the above head, after this fashion:

We have the law of the treaty of Villa Franca; now for the administration of this law. Who is to be process server? The two eagles have ceased to fight, and have agreed how the prey is to be divided. Who is to make the division? It is not enough to publish an edict, some one must enforce obedience to it. It is not enough even to be possessed of irresistible force. In action opposition may be hopeless. To resist may be only to be crushed; but, obstinate men who have espoused desperate causes, are sometimes found to lose their power of calculating chances, or of counting odds. The name of Napoleon has been at once the shield and spear of Italy, but it has hitherto cheered the Italians only to grateful tasks. "Cheer on these Germans out of Italy; sweep away these Austrians from the Alps to the Adriatic!" these were commands with ready obedience, but now it is to be: "Italians, obey with reverence the commands of your Holy Father and Sovereign, the Pope. Holy Father, reform your government and cease your pillage on your people. Tuscans, take back your Arch-Duke and serve him loyally. Modenese, kneel to the Sovereign you expelled." There is not one of these commands which does not jar upon the feelings of those to whom they are addressed. There is not one which does not create, first, surprise, and then violent indignation.

The insurgent subjects of the Pope are enraged at such commands upon the liberator of Italy. The Pope has his heart filled with bitterness at such blasphemous conduct in one once a son of the Church.

The Tuscans and Modenese feel, as a man would feel, who, advancing to shake hands with a friend, found his right hand clinched, and a sudden blow dealt him by his supposed friend. That the left fist of Italy is at this moment so stupified by the buffet given her, that she will submit quietly, is scarcely to be expected.

The people of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations, are arming and organizing. Garibaldi and his irregular allies have forty thousand men under arms, and this is but a snowball which a little rolling would magnify to an avalanche. The Tuscan division of ten thousand strong, has gone back to defend the revolution which sent it forth. The Legations are using their muskets and cannon of which the Pope makes such complaint, and will soon have a force under arms which may set at defiance the three thousand Papal troops. All this is not much against those two mighty hosts which fought at Solferino; not much against Austria and France united. But is this to be so? Are Austrian and French armies to fight hereafter, side by side, against Garibaldi and Tuscans. Is the world to be afforded the spectacle of French Zouaves exhibiting the audacity we have been taught to admire, against Italian patriots, whom they come to liberate? or is France, who called forth those revolutions, to stand by and let Austria do the butchery?

The later is quite impossible. Napoleon's personal honor would forbid it. The former will would be a strange spectacle, and a profitable lesson to all who hope for liberty by aid of foreign swords. Yet, without Austrian or French bayonets, we cannot believe but that Arch-Dukes are to go back; and without certainty of these bayonets being always at hand, it seems impossible that they should remain in their Duchies.

THE CITY.

☞ The weather yesterday was of the finest description. In short it was Capen's XXX., A1.

☞ The new City Hospital is to be opened this afternoon, by the lessees and managers.

☞ The double track is being laid on Ringgold Place.

☞ Yesterday afternoon one Frederick Maher was held to bail in $1200, to answer to stealing a horse from a man named Mohr, at Bremen.

☞ A young man named Hodgett was held to bail in $500 yesterday, to answer to a charge of swindling.

☞ The erection of a new bridge has been commenced on the North Branch, at Clybourne avenue.

☞ "Our Musical Friend," No. 37, contains a selection of Melodies from one of Donizetti's operas, a ballad by C. Glover, and a romance by Robert Schumann. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have it, also a fresh supply of Tennyson's new poem, and Michelet's L'Amour.

☞ We learn that the father of the unfortunate young man Dorrance, who died a few days since from sudden hemorrhage, was in the city yesterday. He resides near Beloit, and only heard of his son's decease to reach here the day succeeding the funeral.

☞ A Grand Excursion to Milwaukee and back on the steamer Planet is to take place on Thursday of next week, in aid of a religious society. Tickets to Milwaukee and return, one dollar, or *one-fifth* fare. The affair will be an attractive one.

☞ The omnibusses of the Omnibus Company, which have connected with the terminus of the Madison street Horse Railroad, west from Sangamon street, have been taken off. Residents on the West Side more remote, are now, until the Madison street road is finished, to depend on the Randolph street line.

RETAKEN.—A Mrs. Wolff, the German woman sent to the State Penitentiary for the homicide in which Ortman was killed in the North Division, some months since, has within a few days past reappeared at her old home, and was yesterday locked up, to be sent back to the Penitentiary, from which it is conjectured she has escaped.

FALL IN HORSEFLESH.—Yesterday afternoon as a pair of horses attached to a Randolph street car were being detached from the car to be driven round a deep trench opened across the track by the gas company, near Wells street, by some inadvertence the car was not checked in time, but came on against the horses, precipitating both into the trench, about ten feet deep, and rather too narrow for their perfect convenience. Their extrication was accomplished with some difficulty.

THE CIRCUS.—The manager of the circus now in town, having "been gone" and run off, and the property being held by attachment of creditors, the performers have re-organized the establishment in their own behalf, and owing to the luckless circumstances which characterized their debut here, they are to give a taste of their quality this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, in a *free* entertainment for the children. Sixteen performers and fourteen horses they claim, and only ask the public to look in upon them and judge for themselves. The usual entertainment will be given this evening.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—On Thursday evening a large party of gentlemen and ladies, the invited guests of the Pioneer Boat Club of this city, enjoyed a moonlight trip on the lake on the favorite steamer Lady Elgin. The Light Guard Band furnished the music, and left nothing to be desired in that direction, and the same will be underscored of this department when we state that John Wright, he of "Andersons" presided as caterer. The party was some three hundred in number, and the boat leaving at 8 o'clock was absent from her dock a little over four hours, cruising to and fro off our city. We believe the "Pioneer's" party may be itself the pioneer of a series equally successful.

LOOK TO THE VACANT HOUSES.—Experience attests that it is not safe to leave houses vacant if their contents be valuable. If unfurnished, the chances are that the door and window trimmings, plumber's and gas work, etc., will disappear, and if furniture be found therein the plunder will be all the richer.

A day or two since, a family named Reynolds, living at the corner of Madison and Peoria streets, went into the country to make a visit. On Thursday some parties went into the house and carried off $150 worth of clothing and furniture.

Some suspicions were excited, which became fixed on a young man named James Adams, and he was arrested on Thursday night. The property stolen from Mr. Reynolds' house was found in his possession, and on his person was dry articles of wearing apparel. He was held to bail in $500. It would appear that Adams' parents were acquainted with a young man being somewhat acquainted with a young man left by Mr. Reynolds to take charge of the house and sleep there, had lodged with him, and made free of the facilities afforded. It is said that Adams' parents are people of wealth.

"The Sands."

Time was not long ago when "the Sands" was a place neither savory to the senses, ornamental to the morals, or very particularly an advantage to our city. Had Mr. Jolly Green got tight, and did a rascally hackman covet the watch worn by his passenger, "the Sands" was a nice handy place for a job of the kind, and no questions asked. Or if Jolly Green escaped his hackman and got safe to that locality, in the elephant hunt which rural gentlemen of his kidney believe the cream and strawberries of town life, why there were harpies on the Sands that would attend to his case were he worth the plucking, and redress him by the time the morning sun shone on the opening of the cells at lockup, to a very limp and battered specimen of humanity, torn, ragged, and bloody, and still too befuddled with rot-gut whiskey, tempered with laudanum, to summon sense enough to put in a word, and away he would go with the rest to Bridewell, much disgusted with elephant hunting.

"The Sands" were the grim haunt of all the vices from murder down, and the long rows of dingy wooden tenements could they have spoken as they erst stood and flourished in that then sink of crime, might have told tales that would make the heart sick and the cheek turn pale. But they are gone; their fame and ill-name alone remain in the police annals of our city. Some of our later residents may need to be reminded that we write of the infamous neighborhood that first by squatting and later by forcible occupation, gave this name to the portion of the North Division formed along the shore by accretions from currents caused by the north pier, adding a triangular shaped tract of very many acres of white clear sand to the natural shore line.

Formerly the property was only prospectively valuable, and besides, much of it was in litigation, and for years the infamous denizens of the Sands, debased men and unsexed females, were a terror to that entire neighborhood. Within a year or two the improvements in that part of the city, the erection of Rush street bridge, and the pressure upon the water front facilities of the main river have been turning the attention of owners of these sand accretions to the desirableness of a possession of their property.

Possession is said to be nine points of the law, and with the lawless denizens of the Sands, a much fewer number of points than that would have rendered possession equally good in their eyes. The lawyers showed their papers—*they* couldn't read them; threatened them with the terrors of the Courts; what may those be supposed to care for civil suits, who were used to affairs ranking high on the criminal dockets. What awe can an action for trespass inspire in those whose only anxiety in a case of murder would be a care to escape conviction?

"Verse" was tried liberally on the Sands. They were entreated, implored, and the breath wasted might have had the same effect if tried on the light-house or the pier-head. They would not budge. Generally the practice prevailed of leaving women and children to talk with the would be ejectors, and the threat to tear a house down over a woman's head, even if she lived on the Sands is no very grateful message.

The time came, however, for action, and all remember the day when, the police of the city acting as the posse of the sheriff of the county, building after building and shanty after shanty were levelled. This decided movement was the downfall of the Sands. Thenceforward it faded from the Police annals, and is now lined nearly to the extreme end of the North Pier, along its river front by high piled lumber yards, some of our best known firms in that line having there an admirable location for business. The great Sugar Refinery is also there. The extensive Ice House of Gray & Friesby, a warehouse about to be erected for J. H. Reed & Co., are other present and immediately prospective improvements of that now very valuable locality.

The property owners of a tract a little further north than that where the first raid was originated and fell upon the Sands, are just now striving to clear off the squatters on their lots, these latter being chiefly of the humbler class of laborers, in common for hamlets, but nevertheless found adhesive and tenacious of their homesteads. They are leaving, however, and a year or two hence the north lake shore just above the pier will have lost every lingering trace of its past. Its accessibleness will make it very desirable and valuable for business and manufacturing purposes.

Maps are in existence, and plans are kept alive in the minds of some of our wealthy and sagacious citizens looking to extensive improvements in that section of the city, the cutting of two or three short, broad canals at right angles to the river, at intervals below Rush street bridge, giving a large addition to our most accessible docks, below and clear of all the bridges. We say the maps exist, for we have seen them. As for the projects, they are biding their time, and the strict fulfilment of the same for our future, would not equal the marvels our fast growing city has seen accomplished.

MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL AT HYDE PARK. HAS ANY GENTLEMAN LOST A HEAD OR FOUND ONE?—Some little stir was made in the circles about the Coroner's and the Detectives' offices, by the announcement yesterday an human head had been found near Hyde Park, five miles south of the city, by a German named Michael Loewe. Thereof, of course, was appended a tale of horror and mystery, and an investigation took place yesterday.

It seems that on Thurdify last Loewe was at work cutting willows on the east side of the railroad track just above Hyde Park. He is a basket maker by trade and resides on the corner of Butterfield and Commerce streets, in the West Division, and was cutting twigs for his craft, when among a thick clump of shoots, as he avers, according to his account, he quite realized the startling incident of Enosa in disturbing the unquiet grave of Mr. Polydorus, except that instead of a voice, and a reed dropping blood, Mr. Loewe affirms he found the head itself, the dissevered head of a man, describing it very minutely as being that of a person about thirty years of age, with close-cut black hair and black mustache. It was too, as he claims, severed only a short time previous as far as he could judge.

He says he found the head about the middle of Thursday afternoon and commenced a search for the body. During the search, he discovered in near proximity to the head, the waist and a portion of the skirt of a woman's dress apparently torn off. The dress was a small figured red calico. He also found a white linen shirt; one of the sleeves was torn entirely off, and the remainder of the shirt torn in several places.—Also a pair of short cotton flannel drawers.

At 5 o'clock he returned to the city, bringing the clothes with him, but left the head where he had found it. He then went to the station at the City Hospital, and left word with the police, who informed the Coroner. The Coroner, Undertaker, County Physician and others, visited the spot yesterday morning in company with the German, who pointed out the clump where the head was was, but upon pushing back the willows the head was gone. There were tracks in the sand leading from the clump down to the water's edge, but after a long search neither the head nor the body could be found.

There the mystery rests, and nothing further has been developed concerning it. Whether Mr. Loewe is mislead, or is misleading others, must remain a part of the affair awaiting future disclosure.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a day or two since the wife of Cyrenens Beers, Esq., was seriously injured in being thrown from a buggy in which she was riding, by the horse taking fright and running away. She was unconscious for a number of hours after being removed to the adjoining residence of a citizen in that part of the city, in the West Division, where the accident occurred. She was not until yesterday in a condition to be removed to her home in the South Division, though we learn she is now in a fair way for recovery.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place on Monday evening next, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock at their rooms, Methodist Block. All young men are invited to attend.

A. C. LOUDON, Rec. Sec'y.

SENTENCING THE PRISONERS.—The occasion of sentencing the prisoners in the Recorder's Court always draws a large attendance. It is the culmination of the interest of the term for outsiders "the last of (public) Rue" for most of those convicted of higher crimes. We give the list elsewhere that one after another made a last appearance before the Recorder yesterday morning. The young man Washburne, sent for a term of four years for larceny, is an old offender, and this is his second trip to that public institution. The dialogue between the Court and this prisoner had a smack of peculiar coolness.

Recorder—Seems to me young man I have seen you before?

Prisoner—Dos-say your Honor. I have met you I think.

Rec.—Sent you once before this to Alton, didn't I?

Pris.—Seems to me now I recollect you did.

Rec.—And you ran away?

Pris.—No I walked away a little piece, and when I got clear I ran like blazes.

Rec.—That was for two years?

Pris.—Two years, I think. I know I staid till my eye-teeth were cut.

Rec.—Well, young man, I shall send you now for four years, the longest time ——.

Pris.—Not very long; I could stand on my head as long as that.

Rec.—Mr. Sheriff, take him down.

The Conspiracy case has excited much interest the present term. Brooks broke entirely down in the extremity of his terror and anguish, and called upon his Maker to attest his innocence. The others took it more coolly. The little girl, Christina Davis, the victim in the well-remembered "Mother Moody case," but now convicted of acting with the destroyers, received her sentence with a smile, and looked as cheerful as if, instead of three months of Bridewell for this young but hardened and depraved girl of fifteen, the proposition had been for a Sunday School picnic. We doubt whether more of the spirit of mischief, sadly dashed and degraded by her wretched girlhood, has ever been in a package of equal size handed over to Mr. Justice.

The woman Mrs. Hennings, the foster-mother of the "Poor Sophie" of whom our readers have learned, received her sentence with much emotion. The little girl, now in a good home, is much attached to her late unworthy protectress, and cried bitterly at the separation.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned for sentence. This footing up of the business of the term now closed was as follows:

Wm. Hunter, larceny, plead guilty, 1 year in the Penitentiary. Maria Henings, larceny, convicted, 5 years. Mary Locke, larceny, 10 days in jail. Jas. F. Washburne, larceny, 4 years. John P. McKay, forgery, 1 year. John White, burglary, 2 years. Jas. Ryan, larceny, 20 days in the Bridewell. Joseph Green, larceny, 34 years. Johanna Burns, 1 day in jail. Charles Williams, larceny, 60 days in Bridewell. Evan Edwards, larceny, 1 year. Peter Fallen, 1 year.

The persons in connection with the conspiracy to reduce to prostitution a young girl, were sentenced as follows: John Brooks, 6 months in Bridewell and $100 fine and costs. Wm. Hall, 60 days. Charles Smith, *alias* Wm. Milne, 6 months and $100 fine and costs. Christina Davis, 3 months.

Peter Klein, manslaughter, drowning a boy Reform School until discharged according to law.

Henry P. Wilson, obtaining goods under false pretences, 20 days in jail and $50 fine and costs. This case was one of a young man formerly a clerk in one of our leading houses, who has been for some time past driving a quiet trade at a down in the way of canvassing his indebtedness at one house by goods obtained on various pretences at another. This "robbing Peter to pay Paul" was carried on for a month or two, until one of the Peters got uneasy and pushed an investigation that brought a storm about Wilson's ears. "Honesty the best policy" is an old rule and a safe one.

THE Y. M. A. LIBRARY.—The improvements in progress in the library of the Young Men's Association are now completed, and that department of the institution has been open for some days past. The change has been effected of throwing a partition across the former library room, dividing it about midway. Behind this, the cases and volumes have been conveniently *condensed*, and the efficient librarian and, his assistants are, at library hours, in attendance to bring such volumes as may from the catalogues be called for. The cases are not accessible to visitors. This system is the general, and indeed the only thoroughly practicable, one for public libraries, and though it may not as well suit the careless and capricious loiterers over books, it will be otherw

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

FACTS FOR WESTERN MEN.

There are three Grand Divisions into which the United States may be divided, with a fourth in embryo. These divisions are marked by location, productions and institutions. The first of the Grand Divisions may be termed geographically—the Eastern States; or, if named with reference to industrial occupations, the manufacturing and commercial section of the Union. The second Grand Division is the Western States—or in the light of their productions, the meat and bread producing section. The third Grand Division is the Southern States—the negro-breeding and tobacco and cotton growing section of the Union. The fourth is the gold producing States on the Pacific.

The people of the first named section, manufacture and import from abroad, the goods and implements required by the other portions of the Union. The people of the second Grand division produce the food consumed by the Union, and the third Division produce for home use and export, the raw material for cotton fabrics, and the tobacco consumed. The Eastern division is divided into nine States, viz:—Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Western division contains also nine States, viz: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas. The Southern division embraces thirteen States: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas.

We have classified Missouri among the Western States, because she geographically belongs to them. She is bounded on three sides by Western free States; she belongs to the range of States consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; her soil, climate and natural productions are the same as Illinois and Kansas, which bound her on the east and west; her interests are blended and identical with the other Western States, and slavery is an exotic on her soil, rapidly fading away, and already of secondary consequence.

Kansas we call a State, because she possesses adequate population, and has regularly formed a State Constitution, and will apply at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union, and we can conceive no good reasons why her application should be denied. The population of the three grand divisions do not materially differ. But the area occupied by each is not equal. We give in the following table the area in square miles and the number of inhabitants, in each of these sections according to the census of 1850, and a careful estimate of the population for 1860; we have consulted the best authorities, and those who have paid attention to the matter will not materially dispute the results arrived at. If we have erred it has been in putting the Eastern and Southern States higher than the census returns next summer, will show them to be, and the Western States lower:

Eastern States.	Area.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
Maine	31,759	583,169	676,200
Massachusetts	7,800	994,514	1,250,000
Connecticut	4,680	370,792	439,128
Rhode Island	1,306	147,545	170,000
New Hampshire	9,280	317,976	351,271
Vermont	10,212	314,325	347,000
New York	47,000	3,097,394	3,524,544
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	611,000
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	2,931,226
	167,547	8,734,013	10,644,162
Western States.			
Ohio	40,000	1,980,427	2,406,218
Michigan	56,000	397,654	1,067,000
Illinois	52,621	857,470	1,711,007
Indiana	34,291	988,416	1,350,000
Wisconsin	54,240	305,391	605,000
Iowa	50,914	192,214	507,000
Minnesota	83,000	6,000	207,000
Missouri	67,380	682,044	1,013,999
Kansas	15,000	2,000	125,000
	453,555	5,412,616	8,255,542
14 Southern States.	Area.	Pop. in 1850.	Est. in 1860.
White persons	754,170	5,347,366	7,010,000
Negroes		3,262,218	3,927,816
Total population		8,609,623	10,947,816

Since the whites of the South deny that negroes are persons, it is hardly fair to credit the South with four millions of black population. We have omitted details by States in the Southern Division, as unnecessary for our purposes, but have given the aggregates accurately.

The Fourth Grand Division of the Union consists of only two States at present, viz:—California and Oregon. The former contains 155,980 square miles, and may number about half a million of population next year; the latter contains 185,000 square miles, and when the census is taken, may number 70,000 inhabitants.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the population of the nine Eastern States has increased in ten years, 1,920,149; that of the nine Western States, 3,945,918, and that of the fourteen Southern States, 1,379-124 whites, and if the slaves are reckoned, 1,964,714 inhabitants.

It also appears that the free population of the fourteen Southern States, counting the whites and free negroes together, is more than two millions less than the nine Western States. And it is also a fact, that the increase of white population in the Western States, is three times as great as in the Southern—the one having increased nearly four millions (3,950,918), and the other less than a million and a half (1,379,124). The Western section is adding as much to the population of the United States as both the Eastern and Southern Divisions. Let us glance at the marvellous strides it has made in forty years:

Population in 1810	1,350,000
" 1820	3,672,317
" 1830	6,151,545
" 1840	8,251,548
Estimated, 1860	9,255,542

And if a similar rate of increase is maintained, there will be 16,500,000 people in the Western States in 1870, which is nearly equal to the population of the whole Union in 1840.

We will adduce one more statistical comparison, viz.:—The nine Western States polled 983,067—we allow 35,000 for South Carolina, which is perhaps more than her number of legal voters.

This great geographical division of the American Union, covering an area of five hundred thousand square miles of the most fertile, productive, and salubrious country on the continent, containing one-third of all the inhabitants of the United States, and increasing doubly as fast as the East or South; this section, out of whose abundance the staff of life—bread and meat—is furnished to the nation, and the bread-stuff deficits for Europe are supplied; whose commerce has mainly built the great seaboard marts, and provides with freight and passengers the steamers of the Mississippi, the vessels of the Lakes and St. Lawrence, the boats of the New York Canal, and the Great Trunk Railway lines leading from the seaboard to the Ohio: this Grand Division of the United States, which is the "bone and sinew" of the nation's growth, sustenance and prosperity, *has never been permitted to furnish the country with a President, save for thirty days*, nor a Vice-President at all. The Government has endured for seventy years, and during that time there have been eighteen Presidential elections, and twenty Presidents, and as many Vice-Presidents; but the rights and claims of the great West have been wholly ignored, with the thirty days exception already named. It is true that Michigan once upon a time offered a candidate, but Louisiana furnished the President, and New York the Vice-President. Is it not high time that the WEST claimed her political rights in the Government? or is she merely a vassal or colony of the cotton, negro-breeding, and the importing portions of the Union? We ask the grave attention of Western Republicans to this important matter. The vast interests of the mighty West demand recognition in the administration of the Government. It is not enough that the West should be allowed to furnish a Western candidate with *Southern principles*. Let us have a Western statesman, who will remember there is a West, whose interests are entitled to a full and equal care and attention at the hands of the Executive and Congress.

MARIA SCHOOL.—Dr. Winterbottom has bequeathed $100,000 to trustees, to establish a marine school or college in South Shields, England.

The Two Chains.

As emigration poured across the Alleghany Mountains and settled the valley of the Ohio, two chains of cities were stretched westward on comparatively parallel lines. One chain followed the Ohio River, the other Lake Erie. The southern chain was thrown beyond the Ohio valley and planted a city on the Mississippi—St. Louis. The other passed from the head of Lake Erie over to the head of Lake Michigan, and put down a stake at the mouth of the Chicago River. The links of the chain on the route of the Ohio, are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

The links of the chain on the route of Lake Erie, are Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Racine, Milwaukee and Chicago. The relative growth of the cities in these rival chains is instructive and worth considering. Up to 1850, the nine cities on the line of the Ohio were decidedly ahead. Since then the nine links in the Northern chain have been rapidly catching up, as the following table shows:

	Census 1850.	Est'd 1859.
Pittsburg	67,863	110,000
Wheeling	11,435	20,000
Cincinnati	115,435	170,000
Louisville	43,194	75,000
Madison	8,012	15,000
New Albany	8,181	12,000
Evansville	3,235	10,000
Cairo	2,187	7,500
St. Louis	77,860	140,000
Total	330,402	568,500
	Census 1850.	Est'd 1859.
Buffalo	42,261	85,000
Erie	5,858	10,000
Cleveland	17,034	30,000
Sandusky	7,600	12,000
Toledo	3,829	20,000
Detroit	21,019	70,000
Racine	4,197	12,000
Milwaukee	20,061	45,000
Chicago	29,963	125,000
Total	150,145	454,000

* Allegheny City is added to Pittsburg.
† Ohio City was incorporated with Cleveland in 1853, and both are computed above as one.

Compare the growth of the four largest in each list, viz: Buffalo with Pittsburg, Detroit with Louisville, Milwaukee with St. Louis, and Chicago with Cincinnati.

What effect another ten years may have cannot be foreseen. Whether the Lake range of cities will continue to overtake the River cities would be hazardous to predict. Rapidly as the population of the West has increased during the past ten years, the urban class have far outstripped the rural element in the ratio of increase. Take a thousand Western towns and they will show as large a per cent. of increase as the cities above enumerated.

Education in Cincinnati.

The Board of Trustees and visitors of the Common Schools of Cincinnati have made their annual report of the general condition of the city schools and school fund, from which we extract the following interesting items: The total receipts from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1859, were $235,829.47—total expenditures for the same period, $217,829.51, of which $139,510.04 was for salaries of teachers. The institutions maintained on this fund were a Normal School, two High Schools, four intermediate Schools and eighteen District, Sub-district or Special Schools. The average number of Teachers employed in all these departments was 282, whose aggregate salaries amounted to $139,510.04; of these 208 were females and 74 males. By the census taken in October, 1858, the number of youth of school age in the city was 58,947; of these 2,280 were of African descent, participating equally with the whites in the School funds, but organized and instructed in separate schools, which are conducted in a highly creditable manner by the Trustees and Teachers, all of whom, except one or two of the Teachers, are colored people. The average number of pupils belonging to the schools throughout the year was 13,237, of whom 6,412 were boys, and 5,915 girls. The average number in actual daily attendance was 11,342. There were in the Normal School 1 teacher and 30 pupils; in the High Schools 10 teachers and 406 pupils; in the Intermediate Schools 24 teachers and 921 pupils; and in the District Schools 245 teachers and 11,063 pupils. Of the total expenditures, $40,384.20 went for the purchase of real estate and the erection of buildings. The average expense incurred for each pupil entered during the year was $9.40; or, reckoning the interest upon the cost of school houses, lots, furniture, etc., estimated at $400,000, $10.71 for each.

The German-English department of the schools has been extended into ten of the District schools, and the number of pupils have largely increased. All these pupils take the full course of studies in English, besides the German. Among them are found many of American parentage, who find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the means of acquiring the sister language. "The great advantage," say the Trustees, "and the conclusive recommendation of these schools, however, is that they bring about a perfect coalition of the native and foreign population, and thus prevent the greatest of evils, the growing up in our midst of a separate, idle class, speaking a different language, and aliens in all but form."

A Smart Newspaper.

One newspaper, and but one in the United States so far as we are advised, finds a series of splendid Democratic triumphs in the late elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas. We refer to the Washington *Constitution*—the remains of the Washington *Union*. This paper of so late a date as Aug. 10th, sums up the news as "a Democratic triumph of the most unmistakable and encouraging description." It gives us the cheering intelligence that seven Democrats have been elected to Congress in Kentucky, and that the same party have made a clean sweep in North Carolina, with possibly one exception. It gives no intelligence from the Congressional complexion of Tennessee, though "Governor Harris has been re-elected by between seven and eight thousand majority." On the day when this surprising information was penned, all the daily journals in the country but the news that had reached it. He was asked whether he would marry a couple, when he replied he would if both were willing. Upon entering the room he found Miss Welch and Mowry to stand up, and after asking each of them if they would take each other for better or worse, and obtaining a response in the affirmative, pronounced them man and wife.

After Wadsworth had left the room, Fanny asked for a marriage certificate, and Spencer got a piece of paper, which he handed to her, of which the following is a copy:

"This is to certify that I have joined in the holy bonds of wedlock Miss Fanny Welch to Mr. Henry C. Jones, this twentieth day of June, 1859.

"Troy, June 20th, under my hand and seal,

"CHAS. WADSWORTH, Com. of Deeds."

This paper Wadsworth alleges is a forgery, and that he was not knowing to its existence until yesterday, when presented in court.

Upon this state of facts Sheriff Kipp, who reached this city last evening. He obtained the assistance of Deputy Sheriff Conkling, and immediately proceeded to the Troy Exchange House, where he found the two together with some friends, engaged in a game of "whist." Before leaving the house, they were handcuffed together, and taken to Troy in a carriage procured by Mowry, in charge of the Troy officer and the Deputy Sheriff.

The examination will take place in Troy this morning.

Soon after this pretended marriage, Miss Welch became suspicious that all was not right, and upon apprising Mowry of them, he frankly told her that he was not her husband, and that the certificate was "not worth a cent." While he was with her friends on his return course to be pursued, she was waited upon by a legal friend of Mowry who desired to know how she would settle the affair, when she promptly replied "by being married over again by a minister." This response did not meet the expectations of his friend, and his legal adviser left. A day or two after this interview, Mowry sent for her to come to the office where he was reading law, whither she went and had an interview with him. It was during that meeting that he proposed to settle the affair, (doubtless expecting she would name a sum of money,) when she again promptly replied that she would only settle by being married over again by a minister. He scouted the proposal, and replied, "I would be a fool to do that, when I have in my trunk that which would send me to prison for twenty years." Although unprepared for such a declaration, she fortunately had control over her feelings and soon left. Upon reaching her home, she for the first time searched his trunk, when she found a number of letters written in a female hand and signed "Addie." They were evidently written by a female, who is either his wife, or one who has been duped like Fanny.

In his trunk was found a handsome engraved card, bearing the following:

MR. AND MRS. HENRY C. MOWRY.
Addie S. Phipps.

From this card it might be inferred that he has been married, and the signature of the letters that Addie S. Phipps was his *wife*. But, at the Police office in this city, his counsel repelled such insinuation from such might be the case, and rather intimated that the affair was similar to that recently enacted in Troy. Time will unravel this mystery. Mowry asserts that his father, Spencer Mowry, President of the Globe Bank, Providence, R. I., is quite wealthy. As the name corresponds with that of the presiding officer of that institution, it is doubtless true. Young Mowry, from his own stories, has, for some time past, been a fast young man; and this is not the first time he has brought upon his parents an ocean of mind, sorrow and trouble. This affair may check his reckless career for a time, should his father withdraw from him his aid and assistance. We await the result.

Practicesans.

Our friend of the Clarksville *Chronicle* thinks the devil will get the Democracy of Louisville. He won't get much when he does.

A gentleman killed himself in Florida last week for the love of a Miss Bullitt. The poor fellow couldn't live with a Bullitt in his heart.

The Next Congress.

Various journals are giving their ideas of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. The following, from the New York *Herald*, is manifestly erroneous, or as the *Herald* says—"conjectural:"

The following table, though partly conjectural, will afford the reader a pretty fair exhibit of the parties represented, their relative strength, and their possible divisions and combinations, in the new House which will assemble at Washington on the first Monday in December next:

Republicans	107
Democrats	85
Anti-Lecomptonites	11
Southern Opposition	26
North Am. Plans	5
Full House	237
Majority	119

From these figures it will be seen—first, that no party has a majority of the House; secondly, that the Republicans are within striking distance of a majority; thirdly, that the Democrats are in a decided minority, including the anti-Lecomptonites; and lastly, that the Southern Opposition party will hold the balance of power.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, another Democratic authority, is more liberal, though not yet liberal enough to the Republicans. It says:

The Democrats will have sixty-six regular members from the South and twenty-six from the North, making ninety-two in all. There are six Independent Democrats elected. The House on the question of organization will be thus divided:

Regular Democrats	92
Irregular Democrats	6
South Americans	24
Republicans	107

The Americans will be able to dictate terms to the Republicans upon the question of Speaker and Clerk. They will either force them to choose one of their own men for Speaker, or else take some conservative gentleman from the North—Thomas Corwin, for instance—or they will also modify and greatly influence the action of the Republicans on the slavery question and other political matters.

We can count 114 Republicans already elected. In California and Minnesota, sending four members, elections are yet to be held. We claim Minnesota, and give up California. Our count then is 116, without Oregon. If, in the latter State, Logan is not chiseled out of his certificate by swindling returns, the footing will stand 117. Add to these the votes of Haskins, of New York, elected by Republican votes, of Adrain and Riggs in New Jersey, and of Hickman in Pennsylvania, also inclebted to the Republicans for their seats, and the House may be organized at once. All, then, depends upon the faithfulness of the four anti-Lecompton men whom we have named. If they are true to the pledges which they made when before the people, all doubt will be at an end. Our Minnesota friends will see what follows the success of their endeavors to secure a fair election.

The Power Above the Throne.

—Mr. Editor:—In the Morning Post:

The notion that the press is to keep its hands off the sacred reputation of Louis Napoleon, which some writers have put forth, and which that snivelling little journal, the New York *Times*, complacently approbates, is rebuked in a manly way by the London *Times*. Referring to the remarks in Parliament deprecating the invectives of the newspapers upon the French Emperor, and to the interference of his agents in suppressing its circulation in France, it says:

"It is our vocation and our very being to speak truly and freely of all public characters, and we cannot follow our vocation we cease to be altogether. We are a creature, which is almost as distinct a thing from Continental journalism as a living man is from a skeleton, or a forest tree is timber."

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Bravo Mr. *Times!* That is precisely the style and spirit in which her fearlessly independent son of the Continental rulers should be met. It is the style in which the pusillanimous whinings of the timid creatures who reproduce the freedom of the press should be rebuked. The newspapers are more important than dynasties; the independence of the newspapers of England is of greater concern to the moral well-being of mankind than the continuance of any house, Bonaparte, Bourbon or Lorraine; and when the legitimate complaint of the executives of the newspapers, it is right to tell them bluntly that they are an inferior affair. They may wield a great many swords and control a great deal of wealth; but the quill pen will laugh at the sword and despise the wealth.

If the crowned heads have their prerogative, founded on foresight and the best judgment of their subjects, so the editors have their prerogative, founded on right and the universal convictions of civilized man. The prerogative of the editor is his sacred freedom to discuss questions of public interest according to his own views of justice and truth. Without that no and his function are but a mockery, and without that there is no longer security for the people or hope of progress; and without that the world reverts into the Saturnian and darkness. The society of the nineteenth century could very well spare an unlimited number of Emperors, Kings, Grand Dukes and even Popes, if they were to be confound, and perhaps be little the worse for it; but a free press the society of the nineteenth century cannot spare at all.

Another Extraordinary Affair.

[From the Albany Journal, 8th.]

Love and Rosewater—Abstract Marriage of Fanny Welch, in Troy—Re-Arrest of Mowry and Spencer, his Comrade in Crime.

Henry C. Mowry, the young man who induced Fanny Welch to accompany him to Troy, and while there pretended to have married her under the assumed name of Henry C. Jones, is now in a fair way of reaping the reward of the crime which he committed upon an imprudent and unsuspecting girl. In fact the entire party engaged in the affair are showered with the most unmitigated odium and condemnation by all honorable men, and perhaps be little the worse for it; but a free press the society of the nineteenth century cannot spare at all.

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Republicans	107
Democrats	85
Anti-Lecomptonites	11
Southern Opposition	26
North Am. Plans	5
Full House	237
Majority	119

From these figures it will be seen—first, that no party has a majority of the House; secondly, that the Republicans are within striking distance of a majority; thirdly, that the Democrats are in a decided minority, including the anti-Lecomptonites; and lastly, that the Southern Opposition party will hold the balance of power.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, another Democratic authority, is more liberal, though not yet liberal enough to the Republicans. It says:

The Democrats will have sixty-six regular members from the South and twenty-six from the North, making ninety-two in all. There are six Independent Democrats elected. The House on the question of organization will be thus divided:

Regular Democrats	92
Irregular Democrats	6
South Americans	24
Republicans	107

The Americans will be able to dictate terms to the Republicans upon the question of Speaker and Clerk. They will either force them to choose one of their own men for Speaker, or else take some conservative gentleman from the North—Thomas Corwin, for instance—or they will also modify and greatly influence the action of the Republicans on the slavery question and other political matters.

We can count 114 Republicans already elected. In California and Minnesota, sending four members, elections are yet to be held. We claim Minnesota, and give up California. Our count then is 116, without Oregon. If, in the latter State, Logan is not chiseled out of his certificate by swindling returns, the footing will stand 117. Add to these the votes of Haskins, of New York, elected by Republican votes, of Adrain and Riggs in New Jersey, and of Hickman in Pennsylvania, also indebted to the Republicans for their seats, and the House may be organized at once. All, then, depends upon the faithfulness of the four anti-Lecompton men whom we have named. If they are true to the pledges which they made when before the people, all doubt will be at an end. Our Minnesota friends will see what follows the success of their endeavors to secure a fair election.

The Power Above the Throne.

—Mr. Editor:—In the Morning Post:

The notion that the press is to keep its hands off the sacred reputation of Louis Napoleon, which some writers have put forth, and which that snivelling little journal, the New York *Times*, complacently approbates, is rebuked in a manly way by the London *Times*. Referring to the remarks in Parliament deprecating the invectives of the newspapers upon the French Emperor, and to the interference of his agents in suppressing its circulation in France, it says:

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A Spiritualist Wedding.

At the Convention of Spiritualists held at Plymouth, Mass., on the fifth, sixth and seventh of August, the novel feature of a marriage between two spiritualists was introduced among the exercises. It is thus described by a correspondent:

The declaration of sentiments having been got rid of, the next matter in order was the solemnization of marriage between Mr. Nathan C. Lewis and Mrs. Persis A. Babbitt, of Boston. The lady was dressed in loose flowing robes of white, deeply trimmed in blue, and wore blue satin shoes. Two little girls, her daughters by a former marriage, were dressed in exactly the same style, and followed her to the platform. The bridegroom placed himself beside her. He is a physician. Both had been married before, and are each about thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Loveland, who was formerly a Methodist minister, though he does not now appreciate the title of "reverend," addressing the congregation, said—

"Although spiritualists in general do not accept, but are opposed to, the regulations that exist legally in regard to the subjugation of woman in the marriage relations, still they do generally, if not universally, admit the propriety of making a public acknowledgement of their relations."

Then turning to the interested parties, he said—

"My brother and sister, I ask you to make no promise, I impose upon you no obligation. All the obligations you have, you have yourselves assumed in your own spirits. I know your hearts. You have already in your spirits consummated the union as far as it possibly could be. I stand not here to marry you. This congregation are not witness, and are not called upon to witness of your marriage. But I stand here to affirm legally the fact, and to ask this congregation to join with me in pronouncing a benediction and blessing on the union into which you have entered, which you here acknowledge, and which you here formally before the world complete. In token, then, of this union, which you have consented in your souls, and which you now confess before the world, please join your right hands."

The happy couple complied with the request. Then Mr. Loveland, placing his hand on each of their heads, and blessed them in this form:

"And now, on behalf of this audience, and on behalf of the attending spirits that are around us and with us, I bless this union; I bless you in their behalf, as you start together in the journey of life."

This was the whole ceremony. The bridegroom made a formal bow to the audience. The bride, who had been quietly fanning herself throughout the performance, dropped a curtsey. The pair, with their little attendants in white and blue, stepped off the platform, and the audience applauded so long that it seemed as if they wished the last scene encored.

Then Mr. Wright was called upon to say something on the subject of marriage and eternity. He spoke for a few minutes, and ended by presenting to the couple a copy of one of his works, probably the "Unwelcome Child." Shortly afterward the Chairman was made the medium of handing to the bridegroom a bouquet, which he termed a volume of natural theology. Dr. Lewis accepted the gift and promised to study it. Thus ended the marriage scene.

The Civil War in Mexico.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, July 25, 1859.

Since I last wrote to you nothing has changed in the position of the contending parties in Mexico. The two hostile armies are completely inactive. The exchange of shot and shell has ceased, and a bombardment with proclamations, reforms and decrees has succeeded.

The manifesto of Gen. Miramon, given in Chapultepec on the 12th, deserves to be read.

A few days since he believed it to be the surest means of permanent power to change his cabinet and to adopt liberal principles, viz.: Liberty of the press, liberty of religious exercises, &c., but he found that Messrs. Pena, Diaz and Lerdo, the new Cabinet, did not as he supposed, support these principles, all of them being old school men, and ardent Catholics, he again changed, and adopting their councils, protested most solemnly, as he does in his message, to sustain the rights and prerogatives of the clergy.

Miramon has issued an order to tax all men, women or children, living in the Republic, from one dollar up to five hundred. He has also proposed to issue eighty millions of paper money. It is stated that Miramon and Escandon agreed upon this measure, and that Escandon has subscribed for and bought a number of the bonds to be issued.

A conspiracy was discovered on the 11th ult., headed by Paul Lagarina. The plan was to assassinate the Governor of Mexico and Gen. Corona, (chief of Miramon's cabinet), and then to take possession of the chief executive power. The project was discovered, and the parties concerned in it arrested.

Calorie Engines for Use on Shipboard.

The clipper ship Wild Pigeon, which went to sea a few days ago, bound for Valparaiso, had on board one of the Ericsson caloric engines. There are many duties connected with the loading, unloading and working of a ship, which, as now performed by the steam and other machinery, manual labor, necessarily slow in its operations, which this engine will accomplish with celerity, and at a great saving to the shipowner. Among the labors which will be of advantage by it are working the ship's pumps, hoisting in or out cargo, hoisting heavy spars to their places, &c.

The engine on board the Wild Pigeon is nominally of four-horse power; the expense of running it per day is but thirty cents; and the commander of the Wild Pigeon states that, in South American ports, where labor is difficult to obtain, and very inefficient, this engine will save the incidental delays and expenses in loading and unloading. The ship Underwriter was supplied with one of these engines some time since, and her monster cities of ice from Boston in very favorable terms. The condition of the shipping interest has been so unsatisfactory to owners for years past that Mr. Ericsson, in part, has made little effort to promote the general introduction of these engines on shipboard, but the time will soon come when they will be regarded as almost indispensable.

It is easy to conceive of cases in which, by working the pumps, an engine of this character would save a ship from sinking—keeping the water when leaking sufficiently to exhaust the crew at the pumps in the course of a day or two. The space occupied by the engine of the Wild Pigeon is very small—not more than seven feet by four, and it is a question whether the insurance companies would not favor the general introduction of similar engines by an abatement on the policy of ships carrying them.

The Value of Punctuation.

The following mortifying, yet ridiculous blunder, appeared in yesterday's telegraph dispatches:

"A man named Brewer had been arrested at Camp Floyd for having in his possession $50,000 in counterfeit Government checks, on the Subtreasury at St. Louis, which he recently had forged. He issue excepting the signature. Col. Crossman, an engraver, had also been arrested in Salt Lake City, on the charge of having furnished the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with a large bundle of unfilled checks."

We know of no Col. Crossman except the gallant and accomplished officer of that name in the United States army. The dispatch should read, "except the signature of Col. Crossman. An engraver has been arrested, &c." See how much difference a little punctuation makes, a mere dot. The same mistake was in the Boston and New York papers.—*Providence Journal.*

The Rock Island Bridge.

The St. Louis *Republican*, organ of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, has the following, which will be believed when proved:

The final hearing in this case is set down for the term of the United States Court to be held at Keokuk on the third Monday of September. The complainants are fully prepared, and their depositions are now in readiness to be formally read. Two of the Government Commissioners have been examined, and their depositions are much in favor of the bridge, but from their report. The defendants tried to shake their testimony by that of four railroad engineers, but they signally failed. The only one of them who made any correct measurement of the current, admitted, on cross-examination, that the angle of the long pier was 23 degrees, while the Commissioners made it 22½ degrees.

Affairs of the Pope.

[From the London *Times*, of July 28th.]

The Sovereign Pontiff has appealed to Europe in a diplomatic note. The manifesto is not quite in the Hildebrand vein. It no longer excommunicates and threatens and denounces, and awakens sleeping claims. But, if its tone is less haughty, its purport is not less that of the unchanging and unchangeable policy of the Holy See. It claims all things and it recedes from nothing. It accepts no responsibility for the present condition of affairs. It sank and the cry of a weak and wounded beast of prey. It complains of the interference of stronger powers with the gratification of its instincts; but it bears no resentment for the past, and no promise for the future. In such a document we might have expected some broad view of the Pope's position as the Head of the Catholic Church. The circumstances of the moment are such as to invite a serious comment. The honorary presidency of the new Italian Confederation has just been offered to the sec-ptance of Pio Nono, Desolation reigns at Perugia, and the half-hectical Switzers of the Papal Guard are yet reduced from the number of the orthodox subjects of the great Father of Christendom. Austria and France may be supposed to be meditating a retreat from the abnormal position which they have so long held in the States of the Church. An opportunity has offered for asserting, in a small material sovereignty for a great moral empire, and under the guidance of a bold and enlightened man, the Popedom, which now for the tenth time appears to be in the crisis of its fate, might have come forth revivified, and stronger than ever it has been in these modern days. This manifesto, however, tells us that the such dreams as once passed over the mind of Pius IX. in the days of his manhood, ever now recur to him in his obstinate and unpitying old age. He makes no apology for the misery administered by his troops. He gives out no hopes to his ill-ruled people. He satisfies himself by a solemn protest against all interference with the continuance of his weary and wasting system of tyranny, and he invokes the assistance and protection of all the great European Powers to enable him to do what he likes with his own.

The Pope appears at this moment to be very sick,—more sick than the Turk was even when Nicholas thought it time to take out administration to his effects. He has no strength whatever in his own body. Weak and tottering he seems to lean upon one strong man and sometimes upon another. Austria has held him up in the Legations, France has kept him upright at Rome, the Swiss have spread the terror of his name in the unwarlike towns. To all human foresigh he seems on the brink of dissolution, and we should expect to see the crazy old bark go down in deep water, if we did not remember how often before the same crisis has appeared at hand, and how wonderfully the waterlogged and dismasted hull has got into port again. It is wonderful, and at the same time pitiable, to mark the senile and impotent tenacity with which this old man clings to his right to do wrong at a moment when the whole system seems ready to perish. If France and Austria were to retire, there would be an end at once and forever to the States of the Church. Unless the Pope receives very different assurances from those which Europe has received, France and Austria must appear to him very little disposed to be at the expense and odium of supporting a great European scandal, which can only be upheld by their assistance.

We can quite appreciate the difficulty of France and Austria in this matter. No person is more unreasonable to deal with than a man who is ready to stand still and be a martyr, but who makes it a point of conscience to do nothing to martyrize others. Pio Nono cannot in his conscience prevent that closed of ecclesiastical locusts from devouring the Roman people, and he cannot withdraw his countenance from the kidnapping of Jews and the sack and pillage of Italian cities; but Pio Nono is quite content to die upon the steps of the Vatican if either Napoleon III. or Francis Joseph should wish to put him to death. They may "demand from the Pope indispensable reforms in his States," but he will refuse to do anything except to submit to death or exile—edifying the Catholic world with the exhibition of a Pope persecuted by the two eldest sons of the Church. Now, of course, this is precisely what no one wishes to do. No one out of Rome has any desire to injure a hair of the head of the obstinate old man. But so long as the French remain to protect him, he will by his secular niasties and his bravos drain the country and destroy the people; and, if the French go away, the people, exasperated beyond all moderation, will probably expel him. This is the dilemma. Perhaps the solution may be found in the formation of an Italian army, which may be strong enough to be guided by moderate councils, and may be trusted to repress any violent reaction when the foreign troops are withdrawn. But, however this may be, the present position of France and Rome is too humiliating to be long endured by a high spirited and civilized nation, whose sympathies, when properly touched, seldom fail to be excited by unmerited oppression. The Emperor must be anxious to find some way out of this most agonizing difficulty; and every lay Frenchman would in his heart be glad to see the Roman garrison in Paris, and all Roman questions left to be settled between the Pope and his people.

THE LAST PRIZE FIGHT.

A Regular Irish Row-de-Dow.

A "gentleman", whose rent up on the steamer, a little way above Alton, to witness the prize fight between Byrnes and Connors, sends the following to the Missouri *Democrat*:

Connors would hit Byrnes, and then throw himself down at once the ring round; and several times, Byrnes almost fell over him in trying to stop himself from hitting him. But on the last round he was not so fortunate. Byrnes struck Connors, simultaneously with Connors striking Byrnes, and he slumped on his knees, directly in front of Byrnes. Byrnes could not stop his blow entirely, consequently he hit Connors on the left cheek. As he hit him, he laid his hand on his head and smiled, as if to assure Connors that he did not mean anything "foul." Connors' seconds, however, called on the referee to decide in Connors' favor, which he did. Byrnes, seeing how things were going, rushed up to the referee to explain.

Immediately a crowd surrounded the referee, and Connors went on board the Henrietta.

The referee reconsidered his decision, but Connors had gone. A tremendous row ensued. Pumps, bludgeons, and pistols were brandished by the neck. Another man had the back of his head caved in.

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They are acting a living testimony in its favor, and where they are known they are used together.

For Dupeonx's, Clark's or Chinnock's Female Pills, go to JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 124 Lake st. JOHN D. PARK.

For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

☞ For a Liver and Dropsy Remedy, go to JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

For Vermifuge Plasters or Pile Remedy, go to No. 124 Lake st. JOHN D. PARK.

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For Fancy Soaps, Cologne Waters, &c., go to JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Female Syringe, go to JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

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BEST BUG POISON IN USE.

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THE BEDRUGGED AND

oisoned Citizens of Chicago.

overrun with deluge of the vilest compounds in

"ALCOHOLIC DRINKS"

emanated from that pest of society, the Liquo

ve sold to you as a luxury, or they are disposed to ase, and in either case ill-calculated to make you ; but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxu edicine, a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under d, which renders it certain that it has not been with, such an art

arles' Lond a Cordial Gin,

distilled under the of the British Govern ultimately flavored (sufficiently for use), with other valuable restorative ties of the

VEGETABLE KINGDOM,

for the most healthy beverage extant.

ost eminent physicians of Europe and America, not ommended the use by the ladies and hearty, but prescribe dies where a stimulant is required.

ale sex will find it not only a pleasant

CORDIAL.

relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

ost eminent physicians of all grades pronounce it perfectly ble restorative merits incomparable.

by 1st quart and pint bottles by all Druggists, Gro- ery Men.

CHARLES E. HAZELTON & CO., 94 Lake street, Chicago.

"Dryads of Greylock,"—

Newspaper office, 33 Nassau-st., April 19, 1859.

J. Wood:—Dear Sir: Some month or six months ago I bought of your Hair Restorative and Dye, who consented to try it on my hair. It did not dye it, but it did restore the gray hair to its natural color. It is the most perfect article I have ever purchased that wonderful effect by gray hairs, &c., and in some cases baldness. I strongly recommend the article to all persons in want of a good preparation.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 30, 1857.

J. Wood:—With pleasure I recommend to you, as being the most effectual preparation I have ever found for restoring the hair. Before using your Hair Restorative my hair and beard were almost white; now they are restored to their natural color. It also has relieved me of a troublesome Itching, so common among old people.

J. G. KIRKPATRICK.

J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and New York Wire Railing Establishment, 354 to 358 Pearl-st., cor. Jay-st.

For sale by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

T. ABBEY, 186 Lake St.

THE GOLD MINES

Bags.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—276 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR SACKS—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order—fast colored patterns.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS of every description in both.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article they want at low prices.

Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

43, 44 & 45 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description.

Corn-sacks a specialty.

Orders promptly executed, and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

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BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ARTER & CO., 197 South Water street, Chicago. H. ECKLEY & CO., 39 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers and Grocers Bags, made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Flour Bags, for Shipping, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Hair, Wool, Hops, Salt, Coal, &c., &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and despatch. ap5-*

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The Farm and Residence of the late Charles Nettleton, Q. to parished on the ill-fated steamer *Ayesha*, situated at Pt Hoosac, Hancock county, Illinois. The farm consists of about 120 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and adjoins the town plat of Pontoosuc. It has on it a Dwelling of 10 rooms, with the necessary out of Grapes, all in bearing and in excellent condition. A fine Vegetable and Flower Garden, laid off and planted with much taste and expense; a thrifty young Orchard, a large stone Windmill with Cistern under ground, and a never-failing well to pull the best of mineral taste. The farm and mansion are beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi River, and on by for a long distance. Pontoosuc is regarded as one of the most healthy and desirable points for a residence on the Mississippi river.

Also, a good STEAM FLOUR MILL, with large Brick Warehouse attached, situated immediately at the steamboat landing. The mill consists of four run of stones; the machinery is in excellent condition. Attached to the mill is a fine Lead, near the Mill.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of

WILLIAM D. VOIGT,

1y19-d814-1m Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENHAM & CO., 48 Lasalle street.

No. 192—50 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, (running through to Price Place), between Des Plaines and Halsted streets. $2,500, on time.

No. 105—50 ft. on Washington street between Ann and May. $5,125; $1,000 cash, bal. on time.

No. 112—Three Lots and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Ann sts. Houses new. $4,500 cash.

No. 58—Ten Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Rio Grande street, on long time.

No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park, 20 minutes' ride from the city. $6,000.

No. 104—460 acres fine farming land about four miles north-west of Hinsdale. $20 per acre, on time.

No. 119—80 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from the city. Good improvements. $500 per acre. Cash.

REES, DENMAN & CO., 48 Lasalle st.

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GREAT BARGAINS FOR

CAPATALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold at a sacrifice for a short cash, and balance on time. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable business corners in this city.

FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basement, with cellars and remainder on easy terms. These stores are situated in the centre of the business portion of the city, AND WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BRICK ALONE.

HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 100 feet front by 150 deep. Price $3,500, half cash, balance in one year. IMPROVED FARM of 160 acres of rich land, 7 miles from the city on Ogden's road, at a great bargain.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twenty-third. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The largest lot on Wabash avenue for the money may remain on eight years time. Apply to

B. W. Thomas & Co.,

NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,

1y15-2m-Dec. corner of Clark and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—

60x100 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $24,000 cash, or $12,000 cash, and 2 and 3 years.

82x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,600.

40x100 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

B. W. THOMAS & CO.,

No. 7 Methodist Church Block,

1y16-2m-d583 Corner Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE FOR

WOODLANDS.

For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Suburban Residence of ELISHA BAYLEY, situated on Cottage Grove, five miles south of the City Hall, in the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most tasteful manner. Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Piano Forte of Boardman, Gray & Co. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new Pianos, or sold on commission. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos tuned and repaired, and improved in all other instruments. All orders promptly received and promptly executed by addressing

JULIUS BAUER,

No. 99 South Clark Street.

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGH WINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. my24-m6-1y

LA PERLE and RUBIS

CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the United States and Canada for the sale of the

Champagne Wines

Of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:

LA PERLE and RUBIS.

The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the market.

The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful Ruby color, which is sought for by the connoisseurs. This Wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes introduced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES of THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.

From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large stocks of the well known house of JACQUES GOERG & CO., and their determination to furnish WINES which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these Wines.

CRAMER, ABEGG & M'CLOSKEY,

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The above Wines can always be had at

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Yankee Notions and Toys,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT FEUCHT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.

No. 46 Clark Street.

N. B.—Catalogues sent when requested. jy7

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. MEIS, Agent, at 163 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. ap6-m710-1y

JULIUS BAUER,

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Importer and wholesale dealer in Musical Instruments, Strings and Sheet Music. Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Piano Forte of Boardman, Gray & Co. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new Pianos, or sold on commission. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos tuned and repaired, and improved in all other instruments. All orders promptly received and promptly executed by addressing

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Pianos, Music, Etc.

NEW MUSIC STILL TRIUMPHANT!

THE SABBATH HYMN

—AND—

TUNE BOOK.

The Great Book of the Age!!

For the use of Congregations with or without Choirs.

ALREADY ADOPTED BY

One Hundred and Fifty Churches.

It is a significant fact that only those who have used this book who do not use it. In every Church where it is introduced it is liked better and better the longer it is used.

Eighteen different styles of this work kept constantly on hand and furnished at low quantities.

ROOT & CADY'S,

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CHICAGO,

Wholesale Agents for all of Mason Brother's Musical Publications.

H. M. HIGGINS, 45 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.,

DEALER IN

Light & Bradbury's Piano Fortes,

—AND—

MASON & HAMLIN'S MODEL MELODEONS.

Music Publisher, and Sole Agent, Wholesale and Retail, of Oliver Ditson's extensive catalogue of Musical Publications.

DEPOSITOR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

New Pianos to Hire, whose satisfactory references are given.

PIANOS TO RENT.

The highest price paid for old Pianos in exchange for new. H. M. H. respectfully solicits a call.

H. M. H. has made arrangements with those three most extensive and reliable houses in the City of New York for the purchase of Pianos, Melodeons, and the publication of Music, for the exclusive agency in this State, for the sale of all the varieties of Musical Merchandise. ☞ References of the highest order, for the correctness of Light and Bradbury's Piano Fortes, can be given at 45 Lake street, in the large Piano Room.

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The Press and Tribune Office is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the best manner and at the *Lowest Living Prices*. Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Letter Heads,	Bill Heads,
Receipts,	Posters,	Programmes,
Pamphlets,	Circulars,	Cards,
Blank Notes,	Labels,	Tickets.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Wrong Estimate of the Wheat Crop—The True State of the Case—Corn and Hogs.

West Urbana, Ill., Aug. 11, 1859.

The New York and other papers are dealing in large figures in relation to the wheat crop of the West, and especially of the winter wheat crop of this State. It will require but a short statement to set this matter right. The threshing machine, that inexorable arbiter of the grain crop, has nearly done its work. For the first sixty miles north of Cairo the timber lands have produced a full yield, and the usual amount was sown, while the prairie portion of Egypt, as far north as Neoga, and within the lime drift, not over half the usual breadth was sown. Much of this was lain on the ground, the seed not having germinated in consequence of the severe dry weather of September and October. The crop had long heads, was well filled with a plump berry, but was too thin on the ground to make a full crop. Through Central Illinois, following the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central R. R., say from Neoga (14 miles south of the Terre Haute and Alton R. R.) to Spring Creek, not over one one third to one-half of the usual breadth was sown. The early sown was damaged by the fly, and some fields were plowed up for corn. The shiftless practice of sowing seed full of chess as it comes from the thresher, as well as resowing wheat stubble already full of chess, have made decided inroads on the crops, and though the heads were long and well filled with plump wheat, yet from the general thinness on the land it turns out only from eight to twelve bushels per acre. Some few fields may go a little over this figure, while we hear of some few cases of but five and six bushels to the acre. In this section of the State considerable spring wheat was sown, but the farmers here pursue the same course with spring as with winter, with this difference—sowing oats among it instead of chess; and another practice still worse, plowing the land in the spring. Of course we have some fine fields of spring wheat, but the late sown was much damaged by the chinch bug. On the whole, this part of the State, the quality is good, and a larger crop in the aggregate than last year; the winter wheat was much better than anticipated in the spring, as very few sowed in despair, not expecting a return of the seed. The long heads and plump berry happily disappointed them, but the surplus can be put forward in the large, and now to anticipate large shipments from this part of the State will be disappointed. In addition to this a large breadth of spring wheat will be grown largely from the present crop for seed. North of Sparta Ohio no winter wheat of any amount is sown, and spring wheat is entirely depended upon. Here the chinch bug is doing its work, lessening the average crop one half in quantity, and injuring the quality, but a small a small surplus will be left in this part of the State.

From what we can learn the same condition of things exists in other parts of the State, and from this cause the yield will be much smaller than has been very much over estimated. We think this error has grown out of the reports of the general good quality, while the other drawbacks as to quantity have been overlooked. Those who look to large shipments of wheat this fall, to pay old debts or for new purchases of goods, and to reduce exchange to a low point, will certainly be disappointed. It is well known that the main part of the surplus winter wheat of the State reaches market soon after harvest, and from the fact that the farmers in the central and southern part of the State have few barns, and the waste from vermin and the wet, they need the full crop to be safe for them to hold it. On the contrary, in the spring wheat range, the great number of barns and granaries enable the farmer to hold his spring wheat until the next summer, and as as the price advances soon, much of the surplus will be held over.

CORN.

The great breadth of corn planted, the unusual care taken in its culture, with an average season for its growth, must give us a larger aggregate yield of this grain than ever before produced in this State.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs is small, but with such an abundant corn crop they will average large, though there will be little left for reaching market. We have never seen so poor a lot of hogs in the country as at present, but a few weeks will make a wonderful change in this general appearance. RURAL.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ The Boston *Courier* thus criticises the book which Mackay, the British tourist, has written about the United States:

And here we will say farewell to Mr. Mackay. We have read worse books; very rarely a duller one. We are grieved that he has annoyed by the tobacco-juice and sundry other gusts which infest this republic, but his discomfort is no reason why he should be bored with the narrative. We shall be glad to hear that Mr. Mackay has determined to write no more prose. We shall certainly take pleasure in avoiding it if he puts it forth.

☞ Last week a lady started from Albany for Geneva to make a visit. She took with her a favorite "cat" as a companion. The animal becoming somewhat troublesome, was ejected from the cars at Fonda. Some days after, Pussy walked into the house of the lady at Albany, to the great astonishment of the family. The cat had returned home a distance of over thirty miles.

City Railways in Pittsburg.—On the Citizens' passenger railway, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the first trip has been made by a horse car, much to the gratification of the people. This line goes from the centre of the city to three other lines chartered and in process of organization or construction, going to Allegheny City, Birmingham, etc.

☞ The most elegant suite of rooms in the world is at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris. They form a circuit of about half a mile, and require for their complete illumination 9,714 taper and 2,387 gas burners. 7,000 visitors can be accommodated at once, without discomfort, in these capacious rooms.

☞ The Newcastle *Daily Chronicle* says that a well-known banker lately observed that several of his clerks had adorned themselves with moustaches. He called into his private room all the moustached, and, pointing to a pair of scissors, said, "Gentlemen, I have no wish to interfere with your private amusements or habits, but you must remember the moustaches being off in business hours. After 5 p. m. indulge your hobbies if you choose."

☞ One of the first fruits of the liberation of the countries around us, says a Florentine letter, is the sensible improvement noticed in the various journals which are printed. After the long official deadness in which they have been found, since the fall of the Grand Duke, journalistic struggles to breathe the breath of life. Like every other people of lively intelligence, the Italians love to read their newspapers, and from them learn their first lessons in political science.

A Unique Show.—The good people of Waterbury, Ct., have been treated the past week to an exhibition of Mr. Kelley exposing Mr. and Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key. A monkey and an ourang-outang made up the balance of this unique show.

Benefits of a Well-Filled Wallet.—In Charleston, Indiana, Thomas Knowland shot James K. Sharpe with a pistol. The balls, taking effect in Sharpe's money-wallet, after passing through several bank bills, were finally stopped by striking a half-dollar. This, in all probability, saved his life.

Desperate.—In view of the rotten bridges on the New York railways, says the Boston *Transcript*, the managers of these corporations may be excused if they call passengers would be despatched in the cars."

☞ Love without money has been compared to a pair of shiny-leather boots without soles.

A Volcano in Spain.—The Spanish journals announce that at least a volcano suddenly broke out in the Cruz de la Muela, one of the mountains near Orihuela, province of Murcia. "It presented," say they, "an aspect which was both imposing and horrible. Burning lava rolled down the sides, and the crater threw out ashes to a great distance. The town of Orihuela is considered in such danger that the inhabitants have taken to flight. The crops of cotton and the cultivated fields in the vicinity of the volcano are much damaged. The outburst was succeeded by extraordinary heat.

A Wee One.—The Virginia *Chronicle* says there is now living within a few miles of Ripley, West Va., a boy only two years old, fully and intelligent young lady, twenty-four years of age, who weighs but forty-seven pounds. She is three feet two inches high, and is well proportioned. We don't know whether the young lady wishes to marry or not, but we can say to the young man that there is no danger of her ever becoming a fancy cottage to any one.

A Good Story.—An anecdote worth laughing over, is told of a man who had an ulcerity, as well as an apetite for b-b. His wife was anxious to keep up appearances for honesty, even while enjoying his favorite meal; and while making a bill with his merchant, as the story goes, and when his back was turned, the honest buyer slipped a cod fish up under his coat tail. But the garment was too short to cover up the fish, and the merchant soon perceived it.

"Now," said the customer, anxious to improve all opportunities to call attention to his virtues, "Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a great deal, and have paid you up promptly and honestly, haven't I?"

"Oh, yes," said the merchant, "I make no complaint.

"Well," said the customer, "I always insisted that honesty is the best policy, and the best rule to live and die by."

"That's so," replied the merchant.

The customer turned to depart.

"Hold on, friend," cried the merchant, "speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give you. Whenever you come to trade again, you had better wear a *longer* coat, or steal a *shorter* codfish.

The Allison Ranch Mine.—This most famous gold mine in the world is owned by six persons, all Irish but one, who is an American. It is a quartz lead in Nevada county, and worked by machinery. It was discovered by two of its present owners in 1854, and has since paid at the rate of $40,000 per month clear. Up to this date it has yielded its owners a million and a half of dollars, clear of expenses. The proprietors are very ordinary, unenlightened men, and not over profuse with their money. This is the richest gold mine in California, and, I suppose in the world.

HUMOROUS.

—"Jones has a reverence for truth," said Brown. "So I perceive," was Smith's reply, "for he always keeps a respectful distance from it."

—"This world is a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows. "Yes," was the prompt answer, "but if you have no objections, I'd rather see the show a little longer."

—A young fellow being asked how it happened that his sweetheart had given him the mitten, replied, "I was such a fool that I praised her so much and she got so proud she would not speak to me."

—At a hotel table one day, one boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a very healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones about."

—An advertisement reads as follows: "Stolen, a watch worth a hundred dollars. If the thief will return it, he shall be informed where he may steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked."

—An Irishman traveling along one day picked up a feather in the road, and put it in his pocket; when night came, having no place to sleep but in a quarry, he carefully placed the feather under him and laid down to rest his wearied limbs. In the morning he arose, and eyeing his bed, exclaimed: "Sperrits, the feather is that hard, what would a whole bedfull be?"

An Old Prediger.—We know a jolly railroad conductor in this city, who owns a fine turn-out and hires pretty fast on a small salary. Remarking upon his blooded mare to a stable-keeper, in the presence of a crowd, the other day, he asked him what he supposed her pedigree to be. "Pedigree!" exclaimed the stable-man, "anybody can tell that. Is it possible you don't know?" "Of course I don't know—how should I?" responded the conductor. "Pray tell me, what is her pedigree?" "Why," replied the stable-keeper, "she's out of Railroad by Conductor, of course!" The crowd took the joke and laughed, and so did the conductor—over the left!

—An Englishman of recent importation dropped into a restaurant in this city a few days since, and made a hearty meal, intending to top off with a piece of pie. Upon tasting the pie he found it to be cold, and calling the Ethiopian waiter he said to him: "Take this pie to the fire and 'eat it." His consternation was great when Sambo walked to the fire and quietly devoured the pie.

—A Virginia negro boy, who professed to be dreadfully alarmed at the cholera, took to the woods to avoid it, and was there found asleep. "Being asked why he went to the woods, he said, "To pray." "But," said the overseer, "how was it you went to pray?" "Don't know, massa, 'zactly,' responded the negro; "but I spec I must have overprayed myself!"

—Mrs. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell preached in Theo. Parker's Church in Boston, recently. There was pretty nearly a "titter" manufactured by the young people, when she read her text as follows: "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a *man*, I put away childish things."

A merchant advertised for help, and was waited on by a gentleman lately arrived from "auld Ireland." Patrick—I hear you are in want of help. Merchant (not liking Patrick's appearance).—I have but little to do at present. Patrick—Thin I'm the boy for ye's; it's but little I want to do! it's the money I'm after!

Insanious.—A few years ago there lived in Whitewater county, Ind., a man who did not believe still resides there, a man named Kittler, whose wife was inclined to indulge too freely in the use of stimulants. He was fond of a drop of whiskey himself, and would bring a jug full home every time he visited Dubuque, but as soon as his back was turned, his wife would make way to the fluid, and drink herself stupidly drunk. One day after returning from this city with a fresh supply, he determined to hide it where his better half could not get at it. He accordingly stowed the jug away on the rafters of the log house, entirely out of her reach. She was not to be deprived of her drink, and when her lord was out, procured his rifle, loaded it with ball, and after taking a general survey of his position of the coveted article, placed a wash tub directly underneath and fired, the ball making a hole in the bottom of the jug, through which the liquor poured into the tub below.—*Dubuque Times.*

New Publications.

AMBROTYPES

—FROM—

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

—AT—

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S.

111 - - - - - Lake Street. - - - - - 111

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG

LADIES, AT LAKE FOREST.

Mrs. Baxter Hamilton and Miss Mary Daughters, from Boston, will open a first class Seminary for Young Ladies the latter part of September next, at Lake Forest, Ill., the seat of Lake University.

The entire responsibility of instruction will devolve upon Mrs. Hamilton Baxter, who is experienced in the best Eastern Institutions, and have had experience in teaching. The course of study will be carefully considered, and the solid and ornamental, of an accomplished female education. All the branches of study will be taught by competent teachers, and have it, as respects a careful and thorough training, as the Misses Dr. Dickinson, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Early application is desirable.

From Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston.

Understanding that the Misses Daughters intend opening a school of this kind close by, I may give assurance in congratulating the citizens of Chicago and vicinity on the acquisition of such an accomplished influence. No natural advantages of genuine piety, and true refinement, the young ladies of that family will be found possessed of. Principals of schools are necessarily to consult a school of the highest character.

Boston, July 16, 1859. S. K. Kirk.

[From Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago.]

I have known the Misses Daughters and their family for many years, and knowing the reputation of the Eastern Institutions in which they have been educated, and as success full teachers, I feel assured that they will give entire satisfaction to the parents who may patronize them. R. W. Patterson.

Chicago, July 30, 1859. jy23-m586-4tw

New Publications.

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1. Alford's Greek Testament, vol. 1, containing the Gospels $5 00
2. Discourses and Treatises on the Atonement. By Edwards, Smalley, Maxcy, Griffen, Emmons, Burge and Beman. Edited by Sereno Dwight 2 00
3. Prof. Edwards's Works, Parks, 2d ed. 2 00
4. Trelouck on John. Translated by Kendrick 2 00
5. Le Jeune's Young Man's Defence against Infidelity. Edited by Easter Hall, London. For 1859 ..... 1 50
6. Best Thoughts of Rev. R. Newton, author of Hills from the Fountain of Life 1 25
7. Catherine Parr. Queen of Katherine and The Little Key 1 25
8. The Great Concern; Or Man's relation to God and a Future State. By Rev. John Angell James 1 00
9. Eschatology; Or, The Scripture Doctrine of the Future State. By Dr. Dick 1 00

Also a full assortment of Sunday School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Congregational Board, Robert Carter & Brothers, Gould & Lincoln and others, kept constantly on hand.

W. G. HOLMES, 87 Wells street.

Sewing Machines.

A NOTICE.—THE EUREKA IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, (licensed by Elias Howe) are now ready for sale, and using two threads, and making the Lock Stitch. Price $50. Will run, stitch, hem and fell, and do all kinds of work. Rights sold in any State or town in the State of Illinois. Address D. J. LEVY,

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WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Will run, stitch, hem, fell, tuck, gather and braid. Needles are large, fit inches under the arm, set flat in the table, have the under feed, straight motion, and are from 1 to 2 inches shorter than any other work. It stitches to the back, RUN VERY LIGHT AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are easily finished. The same Machine will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider,

and is easily learned from our printed directions.

☞ Samples, Circulars and Out and Sewed sent free of charge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

FRANCE DISARMING.

St. John's, Aug. 12.—The steamer City of Baltimore, bound for New York, has been intercepted off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and five days later advices from Liverpool obtained. The Liverpool and London dates are to the 3d inst., by mail, and to Thursday evening, 4th inst., by telegraph to Queenstown.

The royal mail steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.; the steamer Hungarian on the 1st inst.; the steamer Adelaide at Cork, on the 2d, and Ætna at Liverpool on the 3d.

The following brief summary of news comprises the more important events of the week:

There had been no further developments as to the Peace Conference.

The Continental news is of a pacific character.

France was preparing for a general disarmament.

The Paris Bourse closed on Wednesday at 69f. 45c.

The French-Rhine army had been disbanded.

A new Indian loan of £5,000,000 has been announced.

The American Minister at Rome had obtained £400 as compensation for the loss sustained by Mr Perkins and his companions during the sacking of Perugia by the Swiss troops.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Aug. 12.—The Stock market underwent a marked change this morning. The depression so constantly the leading feature of the past fortnight, giving place to a better feeling, with a general rise in prices. The buoyant is most notice bie in the speculative securities. The improvement is not only an exception to the advancing tendency was Pacific Mail, which fell back nearly 2 per cent from the best price of yesterday.

In the bonds of the Erie there was an improvement of 1@1 per cent for the fourths—3d was bid and 40 asked for the convertible of 1871—16 left. Stocks were better at 2d board, and an evident inclination was shown to make a market upon which contracts could be made at sellers options. Illinois Central, L rose ½; N. Y. Central ½; M. C. ½; do Southern preferred ½; Galena ½, and C & Toledo ½. A sale of $5,000 Erie 4th mortgage bonds was made privately at 57½, and 59 is now asked since the Receiver was appointed. The bonds are all firmer, and more confidence is felt in the future of the road. The Receiver's bond is completed, and as soon as the necessary legal forms allow, he will take control of the shores. Closed at 56@56¼ offered and asked.

Western News.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* quotations dates from Denver City to a Convention of 166 Delegates was in session for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to form the country adjacent to the mines into a Territory to be called Jefferson, and with the intention of applying at the next session of Congress for recognition and a Territorial government.

The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 25th ult., arrived at Independence to-day.

Another treaty had been concluded with the Navajoes.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout New Mexico.

A large number of Indians were seen on the Plains, but they were all friendly.

The troops at Pawnee Fork were all well.

The mail party with a company of troops on the Arkansas River en route for New Mexico.

From Havana.

New York, August 2.—The steamer Quaker City, from Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this port this morning.

The yellow fever at Havana has become an epidemic.

A decree has been issued permitting the importation of live fish without the payment of other duty than the customary port charges.

The Banco Agricola and the Credite Cubano are going into liquidation.

Sugar cull and bad declined to 7¼@8 reals for No. 12. There was nothing doing in Molasses. Exchange had improved. Freights nominal.

The Quaker City brings Vera Cruz dates to the fourth, Mexico to the first inst. The mail steamer Conway at Havana had two million dollars in specie for England. Affairs in the city of Mexico were quiet. Nothing of interest. Purser reports no demand for Sugar and 7¼ reals offered. New Orleans 7 and 10¼ asked. Stock $50,000 bonds.

From Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, O., Aug. 12.—Court was morning. Messrs. Peck, Carpenter & Fairchilds, of Oberlin, who were here attending the Anti-Slavery Convention, were served with a notice of a suit instituted against them by Edward U. S. Deputy Marshal, for false imprisonment, etc. Damages laid at $20,000.

From Yucatan.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—Campeachy advices to the 5th inst. are received. The war of Yucatan continues unabated. The Indians had Ichmul and Peto, and are threatening general depredations.

Sinking of a Steamer.

Louisville, Aug. 11.—The steamer Mariner, bound from St. Louis for Cincinnati, struck a sight on the Bank, 10 miles above here. Her guards are under water. She boat will be raised. No lives lost.

Houston Elected.

New Orleans Aug. 12.—Returns from sixty-eight counties in Texas give Houston 4,400 majority. Hamilton and Reagan are ahead for Congress.

Arrival of Specie.

New York, Aug. 12.—The last steamer Star of the West which arrived last night from Aspinwall, brought one million eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, Aug. 12.

Exchange continues to become easier. The Bank rates, however, are still 2 per cent. premium, and the street rates 2½ per cent. Currency not quite so plenty.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Eastern Exchange very scarce at 1½@1 brem.

Cincinnati—Aug. 11.—The *Gazette* says:

There was a further improvement in Missouri currency to-day, one leading house having reduced the rate to 1 dis. Western par quote 1@1½ dis., as the range. Illinois and Wisconsin are 2½ dis.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, Aug. 12, 1859.

The receipts and shipments duri ng the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour. bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bus.	Oats. bus.	Rye. bus.	Cal. bbls.
By Canal	166	4023	8142	631	.....	.....
By R. R.	1,100	4803	1,000	1,000	.....	16
By R. I. R.	319	11200	6200	1700	200	30
By Lake	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....
By C. R. & Q.	.....	7243	17813	2250	.....	200
By C. & A. R. R.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
By C. & I. R. R.	.....	1,200	120	46	.....	.....
Total.....	744	31603	36192	5980	.....	246

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, YESTERDAY.

To Buffalo.....	20	12000	14000	.....	.....
To Oswego.....	284	.....	14297	.....	.....
To Cleveland.....	.....	1200	1200	.....	.....
Total.....	304	13200	29704	.....	.....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft.....	1,451,063	Flour, bbls.....	1,149
Shingles, M.....	275,000	Wheat, bus.....	5,385
Posts, No.....	561,0 0	Corn, bus.....	44,000
Staves, No.....	80,000	Oats, bus.....	34,000
Pork, bbls.....	600	Barley, bus.....	700
Lard, lbs.....	2,000	Rye, bus.....	200
Beans, bbls.....	150,000	Coal, tons.....	1,000
Hides, No.....	1,000	Salt, bbls.....	3,510
Wool, lbs.....	140	Hides No.....	42
Leather, sides.....	2,000	Leather, sides.....	50
Fish, pkgs.....	60	Lead, pigs.....	55
Copper, pigs.....	20	Copper, pigs.....	20
Eggs, bbls.....	30	Wool, bales.....	9

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—TO-DAY.

Corn, bu.....	7,836	Lumber, ft.....	320 66

The Wheat market continues active, and a shade firmer, though prices are not higher than yesterday. The demand was principally for No. 1 Spring, which sold freely at 70c. Winter was in limited request, and prices were rather unsettled and irregular. About 30,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at $1.00 for No. 1 in store; 87@90c for No. 1 Red in store; 70@ 70½ for No. 2 Red; 70c for No 1 Spring; 68@ 68c for new Standard; 51c for old Standard; 48c for old No. 2; and 40c for new Rejected. At the close there was a good inquiry for No. 1 Spring, but there was very little offering, and the market was firm at the price paid on 'Change. Corn was dull and declined 1@c, with sales of about 25,000 bushels, at 40c for No. 2, Canal afloat; and 40@41c for No. 1 in store;—with some sales for future delivery at 40c,—the market closing quiet. Oats in better request and steady at 26c in store. Rye declined 3c. A lot of new No. 1 Barley sold at 43c on track. Highwines quiet at 22½c. Provisions inactive. New Potatoes in light supply, and prime qualities a shade firmer.

Cincinnati—August 11.—The *Commercial* of this morning reports as follows:

The declining tendency of the flour market still continues to be apparent, though it is scarcely resisted by holders in the face of adverse reports from consuming markets; $4.70@5 cover the grades of superine and extra. Wheat is offered liberally, and is heavy at $1.05 for prime red and $1.10@1.15 for white. For Corn the market continues firm at 80@85c. Oats are dull at 45@46c. Rye 75c, with an active market. Whisky dull at 22½c per gallon.

Receipts during twenty-four hours to noon:

Flour, bbls.....	200	Wheat, bu.....	2,000
Corn, bu.....	627	Oats, bu.....	1,200
Corn, bu.....	67	Barley, bu.....	1,000

Milwaukee, Aug. 11.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Receipts were light to-day that none of the roads reported. Shipments comprise 311 bbls. flour, 720 bu wheat, and 8,045 bu corn, all to Buffalo. As yesterday, there was scarcely any change done in the wheat market to-day. A lisdt came sbut sold on p. t., and 56c appeared to be the outside figure offered for No. 1. No sales were made; 105 bbls of spring extra flour sold at $4.85. Nothing done in corn or oats and prices are nominally unchanged.

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] [New York, August 12.

Flour.—Heavy, unsettled, and 10@20c lower. Sales 7,000 bbls at $4 00@4.10 for super State; 4.00@4.05 for extra State, 4.20@4.40 for old and 4.80@5.15 for fresh ground round hoop Ohio.—Closing very heavy. Canadian quiet. Rye flour quiet, steady, small, at 3.75@4.05.

Grain.—Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower. Sales 14,000 bu at 1.23@1.25 for inferred Red; 1.30 for old winter red Western, 1.26 for new white Ky; 1.35 for old do, 1.36@1.37 for new do; Southern, 1.45@1.47 for new white Southern, 1.46 for old do. Rye quiet at 76c. Barley dull. Corn depressed and 1@2c lower. Sales 5,000 bu rec since inferred White at 75c delivered, closing with no buyers over 75. 1,000 bu Western yellow at 81 at 86c. Oats more active and steady at 30@36c for State. Sales 6c for Western and 1 bu Canada.

Whisky.—Firmer at 20¼@20½c.

Provisions.—Pork firmer and more uncharged for prime. Sales at 9 4 for mess, 15@ 3.35 for this mess, 13.50 for prime mess, 17.65 for clear, and 16.50 for prime. Beef quiet. Sales 25 bbls at 5.25@6.25 for prime, 7.@8.00 for do mess, 8.00@11.00 for repacked Chicago mess, and 12.00@13.00 for extra. Small sales of lard in 1 bbls@8. Nothing doing in bacon. Cut meats dull at 4½c for shoulders and 6@6½c for hams. Land buoyant. Sales of 50s bris at 10@11c for No 1 prime or western. Butter steady at 19@19c for Ohio, and 16@ 20c for state, and 22@25c for choice do. Cheese firm, at 9@9½c for good to prime factory, and 9½@10c for Farmers, 3d mort., 7½, 8 @, C & R 1 8½, Pat Mail 7½, 2, U C 8, 2 @, M C 8, 2 @, 8 guaranteed 9¼. Pumas 5@6. Gal & Chic, C & N 10½.

Buffalo Market.

By Telegraph.] Buffalo, August 12.

Flour.—Moderately active and 15@25c lower. Sales 1,400 bbls at $3.80@4.00 for fair to choice extra Ohio; 4.75@5 for extra Western; 5.25@5.65% for double extras

Grain.—Wheat dull and heavy. Red Red Winter 5c lower, sales 1,000 bu Milwaukee Club on private terms; 3,000 bu Chicago and Michigan in store at 91; 1,500 bu White Kentucky at 1 15. Corn scarce, Sales 15,000 bu on liberal terms; 10,000 bu at 40c for No 2. Oats. Other grains nominal.

Whisky.—No better. Sales 160 brls at 24½c per gal.

Provisions.—500 brls flour 1,000 bu wheat. No corn. Exports—5,000 bu wheat; 12,0 0 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, August 12.

Weather—Warm and close, with a very light wind from the northeast.

Arrived from Chicago—At Buffalo, August 10—Propeller Kewaunee.

Cleared for Chicago—From Buffalo, August 10—Prop Galena.

From Oswego—Aug. 5—Schr Titus,

From Cleveland, Aug. 10.—Prop Michigan, and schrs C N Johnson, and Metropolis.

Vessels Passing Detroit—The following is a list of vessels passing Detroit on August 11:

Up—Propellers Mahoning, Mail, to W R Hanna, Erie, R B Hubbard, Gamecock, Palo Alto.

Down—Scow Clipper, Mail, to Cleveland.

Weather rainy, with light east wind.

Propellers Arriving.—The propeller Winona, Capt. Hough, of the N. Y. Central line, arrived to-day from Buffalo with merchandise and 150 passengers for Chicago.

Propellers Clearing.—The propellers clearing to-day are the Tennessee, Capt. Palmer, of the Western Transportation Company, for Chicago with steel, lead, flour and wool, The Outonagon, Capt. Wilkins, for Collingwood, with corn, flour, hides and high wines. The Dacotah, Capt. Collins, of the N. Y. Central Line, for Buffalo with flour, wheat, corn and sundries. The Nile, Capt. Crawford, of the Western Transportation Company, with flour, seed, corn, lead and highwines.

Capt. McNeil's Remains.—The body of Capt. McNeil, of the brig Standish, which was recently found ashore on Hog Island Dock below Cleveland, arrived here this morning on the steamer Ocean, in charge of Capt. Langley, who proceeds with it to St. Joseph, the late residence of the deceased.

We were shown by Capt. Langley some relics found upon the person of Capt. McNeil, consisting of a pocket book, sleeve buttons, pocket knife, a ruler, keys, &c., all of which will be handed over to the widow of the deceased.

Capt. Langley wishes us to tender his sincere thanks to Capt. Brown, of the Ocean, for kindness shown and the remains to this port, free of all charges whatever. It is only one of many similar instances which Capt. Evan's generosity and kindness of heart —[Detroit Tribune.

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Vessels passed Port Colborne lock from 4 P. M. 11th till 4 P. M. on the 12th—Schrs M A Rankin, Lord, (on the 12th—Prop Oglebenglo; brig Seminole; schrs Minerva Cook, Ashleigh, J F Mott.

Bound East—11th—Prop Prairie State; schr R O Lake On the 12th—Schrs Ohio, Lamb, Chaudic.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 12.

Str Traveller, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 876 half brls beer,683 do sugar, 20 do sundries.

Prop Chicago, Hyerson, Buffalo, 1,000 bu barley, 50 half brls fish.

Prop Prairie State, Huff, Buffalo, 350 tons mdse, 20 tons R R iron.

Prop Harbor, Brown, St. Joseph, 85 cds wood, 18 m shooks.

Prop Troy, Hyson, Buffalo, 150 m staves, 110 m lumber, 60 m hoops, from Baltimore.

Prop Adriatic, Kingman, Buffalo, 600 bars R R iron, 100 tons mdse.

Brig Ferguson, Hucket, Oconto, 180 m lumber.

Brig Susan A Clark, Clement, Muskegon, 200 m lath.

Brig Enterprise, Ind, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.

Brig Ellen Stanton, Sanford, Muskegon, 125 cds wood.

Schr Napoleon, Nelson, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.

Schr Richard, Bowring, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.

Schr John Bell, Hall, Grand River, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Grand River, 85 m lumber, 15 m shingles.

Schr J M Jones, Lawson, Two Rivers, 2,000 R R ties, 35 m lumber.

Schr Geo C Dow, Garret, Pier Cove, 47 cds wood, 45 m lath.

Schr Tuscola, Parrit, Eastmanville, 100 m lumber, 100 m shingles.

Schr Commencement, Pingree, Holland, 56 cds Bark.

Schr S Bates, Rogers, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr C Hibbard, Ingersol, Blakeville, 130 cds wood.

Schr Antelope, Calow, Kalamazoo, 40 cds wood, 20 m shingles.

Schr Parakee, Shaw, Michigan City, light.

Schr Defiance, Andrews, Manistee, 75 m lumber.

Str St Lawrence, Johnson, Port Lito, 75 cds wood.

Schr Rob Roy, Brown, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

Schr Ellenpo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 150 m lumber, 50 m shingles.

Schr Little Bell, Leavitt, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Chicago, Wilkins, Collingwood, 4,000 bu corn, 219 brls flour, 50 brls highwines, 827 hides, 27 brls apples, 10 pcls sdl, 2 tons pig.

Prop J Barker, Brown, St Joseph, light.

Prop Detroit, Cudney, Detroit, 5,000 bu corn, 6,933 bu wheat, 500 brls flour, 116 green hides, 3 tons lead pigs.

Prop Prairie State, Huff, Buffalo, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls highwines, 400 pigs lead, 40 tons iron.

Brig Export, Mc Carty, Buffalo, to load at St Joseph.

Schr H B Munger, Caldwell, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.

Schr J M Jones, Dewitt, Grand River, light.

Schr Tuscola, Perrit, Eastmanville, light.

Schr C Hibbard, Ingersol, Blakeville, light.

Schr Parakee, Shaw, Michigan City, 5brls sugar, 25 brls salt.

Schr Wm Lawrence, Hibbard, Chicago, 15,0 0 bu wheat.

Schr Napoleon, Nelson, Grand Haven, 3 brls pork 1 ton iron.

Schr E P Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake, 2 brls whisky.

Schr E J Lathrop, Mc Donald, Chicago, 15,0 0 bu wheat.

Schr Berlin, Wadsworth, Oswego, 14,000 bu oats.

Schr Tempest, Lewis, Green Bay, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 12.

L P Dodge, LaSalle, 3,450 bu corn,

Ontario, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn,

Geo Peck, Solkei, 50 tons stone,

CLEARED.

Emperor, LaSalle, 71,853 feet lumber, 5,000 brick, 1 brls pork.

Ocean Spray, Ottawa, light.

Hiawatha, Joliet, 60,000 feet lumber.

Pilgrim, Joliet, 30,000 feet lumber.

J L Alexander, Lockport, 70,000 feet lumber, 5,439 lbs mdse.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

	From	For	Date
Hammonia.....	Southampton....	New York	July 26
Town Scotia.....	Liverpool.....	New York	July 27
Fulton.....	Southampton....	New York	July 27
C of Manchester....	Belfast.....	New York	July 27
Arago.....	Southampton....	New York	July 30
Vanderbilt.....	Southampton....	New York	Aug. 3
North American....	Liverpool.....	New York	Aug. 3
City of Baltimore....	Liverpool.....	New York	Aug. 3

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1859.....	2,250	37,650	134,000	.....	5,700
1858.....	61,0 0	116,000	340,000	.....	8,000
Decrease.....	58,750	78,350	206,000	.....	2,300

The aggregate of the receipts of the above arrucles, so far, for the years 1859 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1859.....	206,70	674,000	1,323,000	147,000
1858.....	315,70)	4,685,000	2,134,000	358,500
Decrease.....	411,000	4,011,0 0	811,000	211,500

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Schr Parakee, Shaw, Michigan City, light.

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Str St Lawrence, Johnson, Port Lito, 75 cds wood.

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Schr Little Bell, Leavitt, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Chicago, Wilkins, Collingwood, 4,000 bu corn, 219 brls flour, 50 brls highwines, 827 hides, 27 brls apples, 10 pcls sdl, 2 tons pig.

Prop J Barker, Brown, St Joseph, light.

Prop Detroit, Cudney, Detroit, 5,000 bu corn, 6,933 bu wheat, 500 brls flour, 116 green hides, 3 tons lead pigs.

Prop Prairie State, Huff, Buffalo, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls highwines, 400 pigs lead, 40 tons iron.

Brig Export, Mc Carty, Buffalo, to load at St Joseph.

Schr H B Munger, Caldwell, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.

Schr J M Jones, Dewitt, Grand River, light.

Schr Tuscola, Perrit, Eastmanville, light.

Schr C Hibbard, Ingersol, Blakeville, light.

Schr Parakee, Shaw, Michigan City, 5brls sugar, 25 brls salt.

Schr Wm Lawrence, Hibbard, Chicago, 15,0 0 bu wheat.

Schr Napoleon, Nelson, Grand Haven, 3 brls pork 1 ton iron.

Schr E P Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake, 2 brls whisky.

Schr E J Lathrop, Mc Donald, Chicago, 15,0 0 bu wheat.

Schr Berlin, Wadsworth, Oswego, 14,000 bu oats.

Schr Tempest, Lewis, Green Bay, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 12.

L P Dodge, LaSalle, 3,450 bu corn,

Ontario, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn,

Geo Peck, Solkei, 50 tons stone,

CLEARED.

Emperor, LaSalle, 71,853 feet lumber, 5,000 brick, 1 brls pork.

Ocean Spray, Ottawa, light.

Hiawatha, Joliet, 60,000 feet lumber.

Pilgrim, Joliet, 30,000 feet lumber.

J L Alexander, Lockport, 70,000 feet lumber, 5,439 lbs mdse.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

	From	For	Date
Hammonia.....	Southampton....	New York	July 26
Town Scotia.....	Liverpool.....	New York	July 27
Fulton.....	Southampton....	New York	July 27
C of Manchester....	Belfast.....	New York	July 30
Arago.....	Southampton....	New York	July 30
Vanderbilt.....	Southampton....	New York	Aug. 3
North American....	Liverpool.....	New York	Aug. 3
City of Baltimore....	Liverpool.....	New York	Aug. 3

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle street, Chicago,
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
and manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
—
TO THE TRADE.
The trade supplied with Tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business.
Repairing and Brazing to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-y

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.
45 . . Wabash Av., Chicago, . . 45
IMPORTER OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
Wire, Zinc, Copper,
AND METALS GENERALLY.
We Pay Cash for Old Copper.
We Pay Cash for Old Brass.
We Pay Cash for Old Zinc.
IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS. apr9-ly

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Steam Gas and Water Pipe,
Boiler Flues, Valves, Cocks, Oil Cups,
Steam Whistles, Guage Cocks, Steam
and Water Gauges,
Steam Apparatus,
for warming Hotels, Churches, Factories, &c.
No. 102 West Lake Street, Chicago,
de30

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND
Sheet Lead Works.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
MANUFACTURER OF
LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD,
AND DEALER IN
PIG LEAD.
Agent for Collier White Lead and Oil
Company, and
ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER.

☞ A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.
Orders from the Trade Solicited
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts.
au28-1y97-1y

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
No. 47 State Street, offer their entire stock as follows
FOR CASH.
Pipe 40 per cent. discount from list price.
Branch Iron Fittings 20 cents per pound.
Brass Fittings, Bends, Swing Joints and Gas Fixtures at cost.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not equalled in the West. se3-1y-s247

Transportation.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.
JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President.
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
EDWARD EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
On the opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Property, Merchandise, etc., from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy, to any of the Western cities. Also, Flour, Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake Ports to Tide Water, and to all intermediate points, and at as low rates as by any other responsible line, at the same time giving the same quick dispatch to the property when desired. This Company have a line of
EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,
To ply between Chicago, Milwaukee, touching at ports at Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan. Having all things under their own control, they can accommodate the reception, assorting and shipping a all articles entrusted to their care, which will be under the direction of their Agent, who will give his personal attention to the fulfilment of all contracts, bills of claims and damages.
As our Company have a large line of
CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
and are always ready to take charge of Grain, Canal Boats also, we feel warranted in representing to our numerous customers, that they can depend on
GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES
than has heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask a share of the public patronage, which we will endeavor to merit during the past four years.
Office at Docks on Market street, between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.
apl-226-1y

OLD OSWEGO LINE
Transportation Company,
(Established in 1832.)
Merchandize and other property forwarded to and from the West, via Lake and Canal to Oswego, thence by the Lakes
QUICKER AND CHEAPER
than by any other water communication.
☞ NO TRANSHIPMENT AT ALBANY OR TROY.☜
ALVORD & DANE, Oswego, N. Y. DANE, HOYT & Co., New York, proprietors; D. C. LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego; ALBERT DANE, Western Agent, Chicago.
The Proprietors of the "Old Oswego Line," in connection with the "Diamond Line" of Propels on the Lakes, will give low rates on Railroad iron, and other heavy freight, to all points West.
New York Agents—F. B. DANE, W. H. JENNISON, A. H. FIELD & Co., 37 Pier.
Albany Consignees—T. A. FOLGER, 97 Pier.
DANEMAN & Co., Commission Merchants, Consignees.
Chicago Agents—DANE & CO., Chicago.
my7-6m-s706

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30.
THE ATLANTIC
ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
New York and Galway Line,
The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer
CIRCASSIAN,
Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Aug. 18th touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.
Passage to Galway or Liverpool, First Cabin $90; Second Cabin $30; including free tickets to the principal cities on the main line of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding.
First Cabin passage to St. Johns.....$25
For passage tickets, either for or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
my26-3m-s465 20 Dearborn street.

Crockery and Glass Ware.
GREAT BARGAINS!
FRUIT JARS,
China, Glassware,
CROCKERY,
SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
Cutlery, Waiters, &c.
FOR SALE
Lower than any House in the City,
—AT—
A. JAEGER & CO'S
CHINA EMPORIUM,
103 . . . Lake Street, . . . 103
NEAR DEARBORN.
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G. D. JARVES & CO'S
MEDALS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Silver Plated Ware, Plain Moulded, and Rich Cut
GLASS WARE,
In all its varieties. Kerosene, Solar, Camphene, and Fluid LAMPS. Gas Fixtures, Lanterns, Girandoles, Britannia Ware, Wicks, &c., &c.
Also, Manufacturers of TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS TABLE MATS, CHINA, TERRA COTTA, PARIAN and BOHEMIAN WARE, and
Fancy Goods of Every Description.
Warehouse, No. 51 Federal Street, Boston, and 61 John Street, New York.
[jy13-3m-s363

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city twelve months, during which time he has treated with a success truly astonishing. FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, or more, have had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was dim and obscure from cataracts, amaurosis, weakness of the eye, &c., have been made to see; and others again, who had been entirely deaf for many years, have had their hearing restored, by several others who have been deaf and dumb from infancy, whose ears and hearing by a most simple operation believed to have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon on the American Continent.
OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.
ap15-1y-s246

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York
75.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....75
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Instruments in the West.
Best crystal glass and genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles obtained regarding them. Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Therm